



# Thunderbird Rendezvous Run to the sea, run to the sun, run to the secret world that Thunder-

bird brings so near. Wing through the joyous miles in the silence that is the true voice of quality. Soar to the gale-strong, zephyr-gentle power of a Thunderbird 390 Special V-8. Luxuriate in the deep foam of separate seats, the unique ease of a steering wheel that moves over to let you enter. To drive one is to keep a rendezvous with a new world . . . your own private world

of Thunderbird. See it at your Ford dealer's.

unique in all the world 🗼



## GORHAM



## Dear Dad, isn't this sterling heavenly?

...Although I know that sterling is the traditional gift from the parents of the bride, I'm truly not hinting, Just thought you'd like to know about Gorham's wonderful save-by-the-set prices. Actually I have no idea what you and Mother are planning to give us. Don't tell me. I adore surprises. Love, Peggy.

Special Dinner-For-Eight set savings on all Gorham designs: Eight 4-piece place settings, save \$20. Eight 5-piece, \$25. Eight 6-piece, \$30.

THE GORHAM COMPANY, PROVIDENCE 7, RHODE ISLAND

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## He's In a Spot ( So Is a Company Without | Enough Group Insurance )

Losing a golf ball when you're about to birdie the eighteenth can be upsetting. Losing your competitive edge in the market place is serious business.

Lack of adequate group insurance can leave a company wide open to the problems of high turnover, employee inefficiency and failure to attract top grade people. All of which, sooner or later, can affect profits - even future growth.

It just doesn't pay to take your group insurance for granted. Check it now, for adequacy and completeness, with a State Mutual specialist. Using a unique idea called Planned Business, he can help you determine without obligation the exact combination of coverages that best suits your own company needs and pocketbook.

Group life insurance, complete and comprehensive health insurance, and pension and retirement plans are all part of Planned Business service. And they are available even if you have as few as 10 people on your payroll.

See your nearest State Mutual agent or group representative soon. Or write to us in Worcester.

## STATE MUTUAL OF AMERICA

Volume LXXIX

Founded 1844 . Over \$3 billion of Life Insurance in force . LIFE . NON-CANCELLABLE HEALTH INSURANCE . GROUP



"YOU DON'T HAVE TO BE

MILLIONAIRE TO PLAY LIKE ONE

WalterHagen

THE LOOK OF LUXURY in Halg Ultra clubs reflects their priceless performance... for these are the first clubs truly matched in balance and "feel." Golf club designers know: head weights must vary from driver to pitching wedge. Halg ultra® designers compensate for this by hitting each club with a shaft perfectly matched in flex and firmness to the weight of its club head. "Ordinary" clubs use the same shaft for more than one club head.) See the new Halg ultra clubs now and discover how every club feels the same, swings the same.





## I FTTERS

#### Man of Steel

Regarding the steel crisis [April 20], it has taken a crafty captain of industry to prove beyond all doubt what we Democrats have known for some time: what this country has in the White House is a man of steel. IEFFERSON FRAZIER

Harvard College Cambridge, Mass

If Big Steel can absorb the increased costs and make a fair profit, we can be gratified. But, looking beyond the industry's bungling, if there is not public revulsion at the Administration's tirades and intimidation (con-fused with leadership), we no longer are basically concerned with free enterprise, and BERNAL E. DOBELL

Orinda, Calif.

Before Kennedy completely ruins our sys Before Kennedy completely ruins our sys-tem of free enterprise, someone should tell him that the dough that sent him to Harvard didn't come from the bakery shop.

DIANA C. GLEASNER

Kenmore, N.Y.

Imagine the nerve of U.S. Steel-actually wanting to make a fair profit. What will these capitalists think of next! JAMES DUIGNAN

Astoria, N.Y.

Who does he think he is telling U.S. Steel, or any other business for that matter, when they should and should not raise prices? I am a workingman, but am very much in favor of free businesses of all sizes. JOHN F. MACIVER IR.

Oakland, Calif.

President Kennedy would have been much more in character had he emphasized his points, at his press conference on steel, with his shoe rather than his fist. BENJAMIN PROCTOR

Canisteo, N.Y.

So, "in staging its curious predawn raids
... on orders from President John F. Kennedy himself," the FBI first telephoned its

Ah, those exquisite Harvard manners; under Hitler, I understand, the maximum courtesy was a knock on the door CLEMENT F. TRAINER

San Francisco

The temper tantrums by Jack and Bobby only underline the fact that they are truly spoiled little rich boys who have yet to learn

the economic facts of life.

Too bad Papa Joe hasn't the dough to buy up control of the steel industry and fire those greedy, power-hungry executives who displeased his boys.

EDWARD CAMPBELL Melrose, Mass

In George Orwell's 1984, Big Brother watches you. In 1962, Little Brother investigates you.

WILLIAM A. BONEY Pittsburgh

## The Ascetic

I feel we all owe a debt of gratitude to the saintly Sister Nazarena [April 13], who is dedicating her life in prayer for all of us.

Who can say that without all the good to humanity she is doing by her devotion, our world would not indeed be having more DANIEL TOTIRE

North Olmsted, Ohio

True, Sister Nazarena is a religious and devout person, but when it comes to saint-hood, I'll nominate the nuns who teach elementary school any time.

Margaret A. Gibson Wilmington, Del.



Sister Nazarena with her asceticism is doing a great service for the whole human race. She puts me in mind Elder (A.D. 388-459). who sat on top of a 50ft. pillar for 36 years. The church made a saint out of him.
This proves that

some people can be up the pole and still RICHARD I. BRIGGS

East Cleveland, Ohio

Simeon of Syria (see cut) was the first and most famous of the stylites, or pillar saints, a form of asceticism practiced in the Middle East for six centuries. He started out on a pillar 9 ft. tall and progressively worked his way up to the 50-ft. column where he lived, on a tiny open platform, for the rest of his life.—Ev.

I wonder what Sigmund Freud would say about the tiny whip Mrs. Marianne Mauro

Pittsburgh

Every time I read about a religious recluse, I wonder what our world would have been like today had Christ chosen to cloister himrather than give his great love and knowledge to the world. MRS. BOB F. CRAFT

To subscribe mail this form with your

Salt Lake City SUB

Indeed Sister Nazarena may be "the most serene person" one could meet. However, is this not easy when one isolates himself from all social responsibility? Sister Nazarena's solution is rather too simple in any ageparticularly in a nuclear one!

KARL PAUL DONFRIED Harvard Divinity School

Cambridge, Mass.

Give her six children, a husband and \$350 per month to make ends meet, and I doubt she'd be so serene.

MRS. L. M. BAGLEY Oceanside, Calif.

## Books & Books

An article in the April 20 issue implies that the Great Books Foundation was started by Encyclopædia Britannica and that there is some connection between the two organizations through Britannica's publication The Great Books of the Western World. The Great Books Foundation was organized as poration in 1947, many years before Britan-nica's Great Books set was even published. We have no affiliation with Britannica except historically through association with Messrs. Hutchins and Adler, who did the pioneer work in starting Great Books seminars for adults when they were at the University of Chicago. RICHARD P. DENNIS

President

The Great Books Foundation Chicago

While everyone interested in liberal education would wish the great ideas to be the main "toptics" of conversation across the land, grammarians would be happier if TIME had not misspelled the word last week. The key to the great ideas is the Syntopicon, not the Syntopticon.

MORTIMER J. ADLER

San Francisco ► TIME goofted .- ED.

## Wives at Issue?

Re your article on "The Families They Left Behind" [April 13]-hogwash.

I spent 20 years as a career soldier, and othing was more disgusting to me than the control the military wife managed to gain over the military by her demands for herself and her family. She has done more to damage our foreign relations than a hundred

If the President has any sense, he'll keep

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TIME, APRIL 27, 1962

## The pure corn oil in Mazola Margarine contains

# IFSS SATURATED

## than the hydrogenated corn oil used in other leading margarines

Most of the corn oil in other margarines is hydrogenated. That's a process that increases their saturated fat . . . and destroys important corn oil benefits.

But pure liquid corn oil, the major ingredient in Mazola, is never hydrogenated. That's why it contains less saturated fat-gives you more pure corn oil nutrition.

This is another way of saving you get the full benefit of the polyunsaturates in the corn oil in Mazola Margarine. They're the wonderful nutritional elements you want in a corn oil margarine.



Try light, golden delicious Mazola Margarine . . . you'll get the full benefit of pure liquid corn oil in Mazola Margarine.

these vessels of virtue out of our overseas bases. Let the men serve their country, not

ADAM BARKER

Phoenix Ariz

Sir My husband has been sent to France with the Air National Guard. He works an eightof a car, has all his meals served to him. ones, trying to keep my sanity, my patriotic

feelings and our house.

The men with my husband are not complaining (why should they?), but I am.

Mrs. E. Janik

Levittown, Pa.

And movie stars go to Rome, The serviceman's wife saves the U.S. gold

KAREN KRUSE Lutheran Hospital School of Nursing

There is a saying, "If the Marine Corps

issued you one." Marine wives have never tagged along on overseas duty; that is partly the reason that the Marine Corps has a reputation for getting the job done

We sit home and pray, not whine, ROSALIE WARNER

Newport Beach, Calif.

## What the Poet Can Read

Your article on Evgeny Evtushenko and Russia | April 13 | brings to mind Fyodor Dostoevsky's Notes from the Underground, Dostoevsky's hero comes to believe that

NEIL J. NELSON San Francisco

May I say that you have outdone yourselves in the great article on Russia's new

It remains only to notice that this same trend of "profound skepticism" is also on the move in this country, and to realize that the two nations are closer than ever. IOSEPH M. LEONARD

Lima, Ohio

Congratulations on your excellent cover The Russian passion and struggle to real-ize what truth is go back to Russia's conversion to Christianity in the 10th century Thinking Russians, like Evtushenko and his contemporaries, consciously and even unconsciously are groping their way to this true Russian heritage, which, in spite of Communism, is brought to their attention dramatically in Russian Orthodox churches

(THE REV.) C. SAMUEL CALIAN University of Basel Basel, Switzerland

The man at the helm still is dedicated to "burying us." Please, Time, I beg of you, don't hand him a shovel.

FRANK H. JESSE JR. Hopkinsville, Kv.

What an encouraging story Will Evtushenko be able to see your article on him?

And what kind of circulation has TIME

San Francisco

► In addition to the hundreds of copies sent each week in diplomatic pouches, Time has 87 subscribers (but no newsstand sale) in the U.S.S.R. Surely one of the lucky 87 will

RON WREN

## Family Tree

Your art story, "The Prussian Francophile"
[April 20], calls Louis XV the son of Louis
XIV. Louis XV was the Sun King's greatgrandson, not his son. Whatever happened to those nice Vassar

and Smith girls who used to check your

WILLIAM C. ESTY

► They're still here.—Ep.

#### And Science?

You put your article on Matador Juan Belmonte's death in the Sport section [April 20]. Bullfighting is not a sport, but an art. José Montestuz

Santander, Spain

Every aficionado knows that stories about bullfighting, especially in connection with Belmonte, should appear in the section given

LOUIS E. BUMGARTNER Birmingham-Southern College

#### Birmingham, Ala. Planned Plan

I must object to the statement in your April 13 article that the Bow medical care "casually conceived . . . and tossed into the hopper without any expectation that much would come out of it.'

I spent four months developing my idea on this subject, and the bill was carefully prepared and introduced with the hope that

FRANK T. BOW U.S. House of Representatives

## Transplanting

Probably the simplest solution to the farm problem in the U.S. and Russia [April 6] is

Mrs. Donald Glyn Harrisburg, Ill.

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to TIME & LIFE Building, Rockefeller Center, New York 20, N.V.

Total Nec also published Law, Fourtrus, Secure 100 and on the law published to the law publis

# WHAT A BUSINESSMAN SHOULD KNOW ABOUT HIS VEHICLE INSURANCE WHFN:



The company acquires additional vehicles

Much depends upon how your vehicle liability insurance is set up. If your cars and trucks are insured under a basic automobile liability policy, any additions are covered automatically for a period of thirty days only. This means that when your company acquires a new vehicle it must be reported to the insurance company within thirty days so that your coverage may be extended to it.

If you own five or more cars, and they are covered under a fleet insurance plan, new cars are automatically included when acquired.

If your vehicles are insured under a Comprehensive Automobile Liability policy, you don't need to be concerned about the thirty day 
limit. Any new vehicles you may 
acquire are covered automatically 
against liability elaims for the 
policy period.

#### Employees use their own cars on business

If an employee, driving his own car, should be involved in an accident while on company business, you can be held legally liable. Any insurance he has on his car goes toward covering your liability, but what if he has none, or if it is inadequate? To cover you against that kind of risk, your company should carry employer's non-ownership liability insurance. It can be bought as an addition to your other automobile liability policies, or, if you have Comprehensive Automobile Liability protection is automarce, this protection is automarce, this protection is automarce, this protection is automarce, the protection is a protection in the protection of the protection is a protection of the p

#### Vehicles are rented

Should a car or truck rented by you cause injury or damage to someone else in an accident, the injured party will usually make injured party will usually make the vehicle and your company. You can be protected against this kind of liability risk in two ways. You can the out insurance special content of the content of th

#### Business vehicles are used out-of-state

If your business vehicles cross state lines, it is essential that your liability insurance be written for limits that satisfy the highest reduced that the state of the state



sure adequate protection of your own interests higher levels are usually necessary.

#### There is an accident

Everyone who drives your business vehicles should be trained to report accidents to your organization's insurance agent or broker right away. All automobile policies require prompt notification to the insurance carrier. The sooner



your company is informed, the sooner it can render expert help. Accidents often happen hundreds of miles from the "home" of a of that your insurance is with a company licensed to operate in every state and having service offices coast to coast, can you be certain assistance nearby. The Hartford Insurance Group, for example, has 250 claim offices all across the case of the coast o

#### Hartford Agents can handle all business vehicle insurance

You nearby Hartford Group Agent, or your own insurance of the property of the complete vehicle insurance so necessary to a business today. He can also handle the other insurance needs of your company through The Hartford because this organization offers a complete range of business insurance.

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## Four doors are better than two.

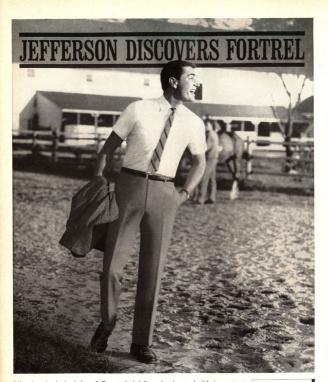
You don't squirm into the back seat of a Dauphine; you step in. Once in, you'll find a surprising amount of room for your feet, legs and head, too. Dauphines are only 31 feet long, but there's plenty of room for 4 inside. (Rds can't open the back doors, incidentally; childprofes after long to the standard on every Renault Dauphine). On the move, you'll get a "ridding on air" feeling, because that's just what you're doing, In the &

On the move, you'll get a "riding on air Teeling, because that's just what you're doing. In the Dauphine, an independent 4-wheel suspension system literally captures air to cushion your ride. There's an ease about the steering that will make you think you've grown new muscles, it comes from the Dauphine's rear-mounted engine, which takes the weight off the front (i.e. steering) wheels. As for parking—you'll find yourself skipping into places you wouldn't have slowed down for in some bigger cars. About the only thing better is a bike. Prices on the Dauphine start at \$1395 p.o.e. You

Prices on the Dauphine start at \$1395 p.o.e. You get a 12-month or 12,000 mile warranty on the Dauphine, the Dauphine Deluxe or the sporty Dauphine Gordini. Make it a point to stop by your dealer's, where you see the sign of the Renault diamond.

## RENAULT





Like the trim look of these Jefferson slacks? Fortrel polyester builds in neatness to stay. The creases last, but wrinkles don't-even with hard wear and highest humidity. Stevens-Greer bengaline of Fortrel polyester and worsted wool. Traditional model shown, plus single-pleat models, in grays, olives, blue, brown, black. About 151 at Bradastreet's New York and Chicago; Weber & Heilbroner, 11 Stores in Greater New York; Belk's Mens & Boys Store, Charlotte, N. C.; Hirsch's, Atlanta, Ga.; La Biche's, New Orleans. Celanese Flower's a workman of Prior Indexions, Inc. Calance Towards a workman of Prior Indexions, Inc.



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A letter from the PUBLISHER Beulas M. Quer

MODERN Living Writer Ben Hall claims to have developed "one of the first cases of World's Fair Feet of 1962-before the thing even opened" as he knocked around the Seattle Fair last weekend, wandering between packing cases, wet plaster walls and flying paintbrushes. He found the preopening atmosphere exhilarating, and concluded that Seattleites "love the idea of the fair, but hate the thought of strangers' finding what a nice neck of the woods they live in. They hope people won't come out and take them

Hall is a world's fair buff who has never seen one before. He has been longing to ever since his parents in Jackson, Miss., would not let him hitchhike to the New York World's Fair in 1939. He has collected a stack of material-postcards, folders and samples-on world's fairs dating back to the first one in London's Crystal Palace in 1851. Another of his packrat collections of oddities inspired his recent book. The Best Remaining Seats (Time, Dec. 8, 1961), a recall of the gilded movie palaces of the 1920s.

Along with Hall's story appear four pages of color on the Seattle Fair, taken at the last possible moment before the opening.

HAVANA, a city that used to provide a saucy, expensive and sunny



REN HALL

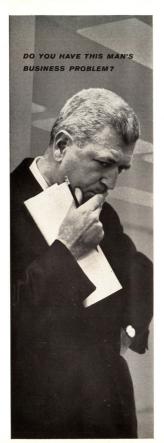


GAVIN SCOTT IN HAVANA

now. The planes are full on leaving. not entering. And among the least welcome guests are journalists. Caribbean Bureau Chief Sam Halper got into Cuba last winter, and tried to get in again recently to gather material for this week's cover story on Cuban Communist Blas Roca. But he could get no answer to his repeated requests for a visa, Instead. Halper had to confine himself to hopping around between Florida, Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic, interviewing some of the 200,000 Cubans who have fled since Castro took over. He got a great deal of material, but we were still eager to get our own man into Havana. The solution was easy. Castro is do-

ing his best to keep on good terms with Canada, and lets Canadian journalists in freely. As a result. Gavin Scott of our Ottawa bureau, traveling on his Canadian passport, spent two weeks in Havana, seeing a lot of the city, talking to government officials, housewives in shopping queues, workers. Putting together the material from Halper, Scott and others, Latin American Specialist Peter Bird Martin wrote the story. This is his seventh cover story on Latin American figures: the last one, just a month ago, told of Arturo Frondizi's collapsing regime in Argentina.

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## "How can our salesmen have more time to develop new business?"

Answer: handle reorders by Long Distance and gain more time for calling on prospects!

The average salesman has a full-time job just calling on his regular accounts for reorders. So he has little or no time to prospect for new business.

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## BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



Solve business problems with communications

# TIME

## THE NATION

## THE PRESIDENCY

#### Reflections

There was a pleasant surprise in store for Freeident Kennedy. Landing at West Palm Beach for an Easter vacation, he spied his father awaiting him in a car. It was the first time that Joseph P. Kennedy had been seen so publicly since suffering a stroke last December, Slootly, Old Joe raised his left arm in greeting, the properties of the strong strong strong the strong strong strong the strong strong strong the stro

There was a lot for Kennedy to reflect about. For the second time since assuming office, he had passed through a crisis of decision. Both crises, not surprisingly, leading the second of the second o

Kemedy and his advisers have long been preoccupied—in their thinking, their reading, their writing and talking—about the use of power. And there could be no doubt that Kennedy's power show against Big Steel was apopular triumph, Yankee Poet Robert Frost, 88, reflected the mood in praising his favorite Yankee politician. "Oh," cried Frost, "didn't he do a good one! Didn't he show the Irish all right?"

Had Kennedy overcompensated for his Cuba power failure in his actions against Big Steel? Foets aside, there were many who thought so. Would he use his massive powers soon again? In the same way? With what limitations? Against any other domestic antagonist that tried to thwart his will? The prospect was somewhat frightening—and despite the popularity of Kennedy's victory, that prospect accounted for a great wave of disputation (see following story).

One thing was certain: Kennedy was a different Fresident than be had been before. Some commentators thought that the steel action might not influence the November elections, but Kennedy had burned its lessons—about the economy and about himself—into the U.S. consciousness. Any future views about the President would inevitably be conditioned by that action.



BLOUGH REVISITING WHITE HOUSE Beaten, battered, bewildered.

## Reverberations "This." said the voice on the telephone.

"is Roger Blough, the man you've been reading about," Thus, with a humor rare in him, U.S. Steel's board chairman last week arranged for another appointment with President Kennedy—and he found the President a gracious victor.

Both in private conference and in public declaration, Kennedy was anxious to assure U.S. industry that he intended to bear no grudge as a result of his winning war against a steel price increase. "I want business to do well." he told a White House visitor. "If they don't, we don't. Said he at his press conference: "This Administration harbors no ill will against any individual, any industry, corporation or segment of the American economy. There can be no room on either side in this country at this time for any feelings of hostility or vindictiveness . . . When a mistake has been retracted and the public interest preserved, nothing is to be gained from further public recriminations.

The Price of Logic? Roger Blough, beaten, battered, and more than a bit be-wildered, was happy to declare public peace. After his What. House. The state of the peace was a superior of the peace and the peace of th

Everyone agreed that industry must modernize to meet competition. Government statistics show that in the whole U.S. economy, corporate profits after taxes have grown only from \$2.25 billion or \$2.25 billion typed. employee compensation jumped from \$5.24, billion to \$50.25, billion, copporate taxes from \$7.75 billion to \$2.25 billion, and the gross national product from \$5.65, billion to \$52.15, billion. And last year, Blough said, U.S. Steel's profits tell from \$2.76 of sales-

To Blough, such figures made an unassailably logical case for the steel price increase he had tried to put through. But Blough was not completely logical—many a businessman disagreed with him—and he was far from unassailable, as he found out when the President launched his slashing, emotional political attack against the steel industry.

"Never-Ending Chain." Last week the meaning and long-term effects of that onslaught were still being debated by businessmen, economists and politicians across the land. Some of those who insisted that the President went much too far sounded even more denunciatory than Kennedy had been against Big Steel. "I just figured that this is the way Hitler took over." said George McDougal, vice president of the Daniel Construction Co. in Greenville, S.C. Said University of Chicago Economist Milton Friedman: "It brings home dramatically how much power for a police state resides in Washington." Declared his Chicago colleague, Yale Brozen: "Kennedy's action was the greatest display of dictatorial white-fatherness one could imagine. Who is this or any Administration to say what prices should be?" Said Dr. Raymond Saulnier, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Eisenhower: "I think his action will go down in the books as the outstanding example of Government interference in a business decision in our history.

Saulnier was one of many economists

and businessmen who argued that, even without presidential interference, the price rise would have been forced back by-the conomics of the market. "Suppose the Government had done nothing," suggested Gordon Spangler, business analyst of Boston's First National Bank. "There is a good chance that Inland would have made the same decision not to go along, and the same decision not to go along, and their increase." Greed U.S. Steel to drop their increase." Many others were deeply worried about where Government can draw the line in intervening to hold down prices. "I think the Government exceeds its authority when it becomes vindictive as a result of its views not being accepted," said of its views not being accepted," said Edward W. Carter. "This gets into a never-ending chain, because when you start regulating prices, you have to require the work of the control of the contr

regulate where people work. It is hard to see where you stop. It could lead to nationalization of the steel industry."

"Down the Line." The main argument of those who defended Kennedy's action was that price stability is more important to the national interest than—as they considered it—a temporary tampering with corporate freedom. "We've got a situation today which didn't exist 25 years ago—a major economic phenomenon in that a 86

## A DIALOGUE ON STEEL-

CONFUSA: The more I listen to the steel debate, the less I seem to understand. At his press conference last week, President Kennedy spoke of holding wage increases "within the confines of productivity gains." What does he mean by productivity.

Houseries: In this context, productivity means output per man-hour. If a given number of steedworkers product es<sup>c</sup>, more steel this year than they did last year, with no change in the time spent on the job, it is suit that their productivity has increased by s<sup>c</sup><sub>2</sub>. Changes in productivity provide a way of gauging the efficiency of an contour unit—a company, an only as a whole over the past half-century, the productivity gain has averaged about z.5% a year.

CONFUSA: What makes productivity go up?

HONESTUS: The most important factor is new machinery equipment. Other factors enter in, including higher levels of education and skill among workers, more efficient means of transportation and communication, research that pays off in new products or new techniques.

CONFUSA: What has productivity got to do with wages? HONESTUS: In recent years, productivity has come to be widely accepted as a yardstick for measuring the reasonable-ness of union demands for higher wages and fringe benefits. Wage increases that are in line with increases in productivity do not exert either downward pressure on profits or upward pressure on profits.

Confusa: You lost me there.

HOUSETUS: Well, let's take an imaginary steel company producing Stoo million worth to steel a year. Say its labor costs—wages and fringe benefits together—add up to \$100 costs—wages while no year. Now, say producityity goes up 3.2% and the workers get a 3.5% increase—whether in wages or fringe benefits doesn't matter. The total output goes up to \$10.25, million, or \$3.5 million more than before. Labor costs in-crease by 3.5% of \$2 million or \$5 million. That leaves an extra \$1.5 million to be distributed between nonlabor costs and profits. So profits would increase along with vages.

CONFUSA: And the company would not have to raise its prices?

HONESTUS: No. The labor costs per ton of steel would remain the same as before. The wage increase would be what is called "noninflationary."

CONFUSA: Why doesn't everybody accept productivity as a guide for wage increases and stop all the arguing?

Horsetyes: That, in effect, is what the President and his Council of Economic Advisers are advocating. But in practice, the yardstick is not so easy to apply. You can't just take that average figure for national productivity growth over the past half-century and apply it to every situation—hanges in productivity vary greatly from year to year. from industry to industry, from company to company within an industry. Furthermore, there is no intrinsic reason why labor should get a yearly wage increase equal to the productivity and interest and industry. Furthermore, there is no intrinsic reason why labor should get a yearly wage increase equal to the productivity on the productivity of the productivit

prices might be in the public interest. Higher profit margins would enable companies to step up their equipment modernization for the competitive years ahead.

CONFUSA: How about the latest steel contract, signed a few weeks ago? Was that in line with productivity?

Hoxestus: It added to f an hour, or 2.5%—in line with the standard figure for yearly productivity gain. The settlement that Vice President Nixon helped to arrange in early 1960 after the long steel strike added about 4φ f an hour, but even that boost has been pretty well balanced by productivity gains.

Confusa: Then how could the steel companies justify

price increases

Houserus: The industry's essential argument was that in the past few years steel profits have shrunk to the point where steel companies (after paying corporation taxes to the Federal Government and dividends to stockholders) did not have enough "retained earnings" left over to meet their needs for investment in modernization of plants and equipment. Total steel-industry profits, which may be also also the profits of the profits of the profits of the plant \$800 million a vear over the nast four vears.

CONFUSA: Why have steel profits been going down if labor costs per ton of steel remained fairly stable?

HOMESTUS: The most important factor seems to be that over the past four years steel has been operating at about 65% of capacity, as against 90% in 1955-56. Unused capacity cuts profit margins because it adds to overhead costs and maintenance costs per ton of steel produced.

Confusa: Didn't the President say last week that corporation profits are running at record high levels?

Hossetus; Yes, he did, but he was not talking specifically about steel profits at that point. And it was misleading to say "the highest profits in the history of this country," for profits has to be measured against quantity of invested capital. By that standard, profits have a long way came to 8.7% of invested capital, as against an average of better than 12% a year during the period 1947-57. The steel dimistry's return on invested capital last year was 6.1%. And since the dollars invested in steel mills and equipment in past years were worth more than present-day dollars in apst years were worth more than present-day dollars in adjusted for past inflation, was a lot less than 6.1%. CONTEST. CON

higher prices?

Hoxstus: Steel profits will doubtless benefit from the general recovery of business. And some breaks from the U.S. Government are on the way. Pending in Congress is a bill to allow industry a 7% special tax credit on expenditures for new equipment, and that, if it passes, will help a little (see Business). In addition, the Treasury Department is preparing new depreciation schedules that will permit steel and other industries to write off the costs of equipment over a shorter span of years. That could help steel cover the costs of moderning. But all these immrove-

ments together are probably not enough to meet the steel industry's overall needs for massive modernization.

CONFUSA: Well, Honestus, if you ask me, it sounds as if the steel industry needs some new ideas.

price rise in steel can affect our whole foreign policy," said Georgia Tech Industrial Expert Ken Wagner, "Whether or not we like it, Government has to take action. I might disagree with his decision, but not his decision to act." Said Northeastern University President Asa Knowles:

eastern University President Ass Notices and The action was entirely in the national Theorem and the properties of the properties of the president Cark Kerr defended the President Clark Kerr defended the President Stark Kerr defended the President's action against the steel industry, maintained that it does not establish a pattern of coercion by Government. "This was a specific solution to a specific problem," he said, It will, he added, cause the concept of administering prices as they do. Steel is not really a competitive market. It's one big company:

On one subject, both Kennedy's critics and defenders outd agree. The President had taken drastic political, economic and leal action against industry, in the name of the public interest in holding the price in. But labor costs also enter into the national wang-price equation. And the question that many were asking was this; If a major union were not the national conomic stability, would be move against that miss with the will and determination that he showed against Big Steel?

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Use of Power

In the early days of the New Frontier, it was the Administration's censorship of a tough anti-Communist speech by Chief of Naval Operations Arteigh A. Burke of Naval Operations Arteigh A. Burke with the control of the American Revolution and eliverse of the American Revolution and eliverse of a speech that would have had the Pintia on the Chief of the Ch

The complex, said Barke, derives from the "fundamental unreality" of seeking for the seeking the seeking for t

The U.S., Burke continued, is wallowing about in high policy seas. 'In a schizoid manner we have balanced a Department of Defense with a Committee on Disarmament, ballistic missiles with the position that war is unthinkable. Basically, we oscillate between an unpalrable to the control of the property of the control of the co



Senator Proxmire
Out of the bag.

## THE CONGRESS The Pixy & the Gladiators

"Were being pictured as the hastards in this fight," and a Washington lobbyist for the American Farm Bureau Federatin Isst week. "And we're laupy to fee the work of the picture of the picture for the pictur



RESERVIST CHIDESTER Back at the pen.

The battle between Freeman and the 1,600,000-member Farm Bureau has turned into one of the Kennedy Administration's bitterest frays. Both Freeman and the bureau have the same aim: to cut down the expense of the scandalous U.S. farm program, which last year cost \$1 billion alone to maintain the mountain of surplus foods. Freeman would solve the problem by setting up the most elaborate system of acreage and production controls in U.S. history-and cut farmers off from almost all forms of Government aid if they did not accept those controls. The Farm Bureau favors fewer aids and fewer controls-and it views Freeman's all-ornothing alternative as naked coercion.

No sooner did Freeman's program arrive on Capitol Hill in January than the Agriculture Secretary and the Farm Bureau began their duel to win over legislators. But the great gladiators overlooked Wisconsin's Democratic Senator William Proxmire, a political pixy who is fond omaking dramatic displays of his independence. A member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, Proxmire introduced a measure that would, in effect, scrap introduced a measure that would, in effect, scrap the entire of the program for another year. The Agriculture Committee adopted Proxmire's substitute by a -68 vote.

Despite this setback, the Administration had high hopes of restoring Freeman's program on the Senate floor. If approved by the Senate, the bill would go to the House, where the issue was close, the pressure was on—and the gladiators could get back to gladiating without worying about Prox Promine, was the was that he had made himself unpopular at the White House. Said a top Kennedy aide: "This guy cut us without warning, He's an so,b. to pull a trick like that."

## ARMED FORCES

Easter Greetings

"In the spirit of Easter Week," as he put it at his press conference last week. President Kennedy delivered holiday goodles to two of the most publicized PFCs in Army uniform. Announced the Commander in Chief: "I have asked the Army to cancel the trial of PFC Larry D. Chiefster of Fort Lewis, Wash, and I've the sentence of PFC Bernis G. Owen at Fort Polk. Lar.

Of all the Army reservists who belly-ached about being recalled to active duty last year, PPCs Owen and Chidester had two of the three of three of the three of three of

An apprentice house painter from Salt

Lake City, Chidester, 24, chose a different tactic. In a rambling letter to Utah's Republican Senator Wallace F. Bennett, Chidester attacked President Kennedy: "Does President Kennedy think the jobs lett open by our call-up will re-elect him on the basis of low unemployment? He must think we all are of low intelligence vers. We vote for those who serve the majority well."

Nothing in the letter violated Army regulations, but Chidester made the mis-take of getting 74 of his buddies to sign it—and found himself facing court-martial under charges of action prejudicial to good order and discipline.

When he heard the news of his release last week, PFC Owen, his nose sunburned from 23 days of hard labor under guard, said contritely: "I want to go back to my unit and be a good soldier." The first thing Letter Writer Chidester did was to sit down and dash off a thank-you note to President Kennedy.

## POLITICS Fixing Up Philadelphia

The Republicans lost the 1960 presidential election by the narrowest of margins. But they fared disastrously in the nation's biggest cities. And they suffered catastrophe in Philadelphia, once a G.O.P. stronghold, which gave John Kennedy 623,000 votes against Richard Nixon's 291,000, enabling Kennedy to carry Pennsylvania despite Nixon's plurality of

216.000 outside Philadelphia.

Since the election, the Republican National Committee has officially jumpointed Philadelphia as one of the sorriest examples of the GO,P's big-city performance. So has former Temple University Chancellor Robert L. Johnson the GO,P. Chancellor Robert L. Johnson the GO,P. nia. Said Johnson recently, citing Philadelphia as his prime example; "At best, big-city Republican leaders are lazy and inpet, presiding over fragmented organ-

izations, conducting lackluster campaigns. At worst—and all too often—they have decided to play ball with the Democrats, hang onto the crumbs from the patronage table, and even take their cut of corruption and bribery." Johnson has set out to do something about Philadelphia—but it is a tough, frustrating job.

Studying the Rout. Under a long stretch of rule by G.D.P. machine politi-cos from 1884 on. Philadelphia became nationally notorious as an example of numicipal inertia and political corruption. Then, in 1931 the voters tossed the G.D.P. rascals out, elected as mayor Democrat Joseph S. Clark (now a U.S. senator); who was succeeded by Democrat Richardson Dilworth, now a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. Out of providing the property of the property of the providing in the 1960 presidential election was dramatic evidence of its abovant state.

Studying that rout, Reformer Johnson concluded that the old G.O.P. organization had not even put up a fight. He found that in about 500 of the city's "divisions" (precincts), the G.O.P. had no workers at all. When Johnson sent out letters to the 2.400 committeemen listed on the organization rolls, 400 letters came back marked "Not known at this

address. Johnson decided that what the G.O.P. needed in Philadelphia was a brand-new organization. With the backing of U.S. Senator Hugh Scott. Johnson founded what he called the Republican Alliance. To the Alliance flocked hundreds of young Philadelphia Republicans who had been staying on the political sidelines because they wanted no dealings with the old G.O.P. machine. The Alliance now operates out of well-equipped downtown offices on a budget of \$25,000 a month. It has recruited 1.500 volunteer workers. mostly youngish, and supplied them with an Alliance manual on how to round up votes for the G.O.P. Johnson hopes to have 15.000 volunteers actively at work

in Philadelphia by midsummer to help the Republican cause in this fall's state

The "Service" Approach, The chieftains of the old Republican machine regard the Alliance with a mixture of anxiety and contempt. "They've done nothing but make noise." jeers Wilbur Hamilton the city Republican chairman, Says William Austin ("Aus") Meehan, who last year inherited his father's role as boss of the old organization: "I don't think you can run a political organization with a Mimeograph machine and advertising." As Meehan and Hamilton see it, the art of politics is based on what they call "service"-doing favors for people so as to build up a fund of obligation and gratitude that will be useful on election day. Says Hamilton: "We perform every conceivable kind of service." Adds Meehan: "Everything from fixing a traffic ticket to getting a son out of the Army.

The G.O.P.'s failure to make a dent in the Democratic control of Philadelphia during the past eleven years might suggest to Meehan and Hamilton that their approach is wrong, that what present-day voters want from a political party is not ticket fixing but good government. But Meehan and Hamilton blame the G.O.P.'s weakness in Philadelphia on the loss of the patronage that escaped from Republican hands when the Democratic Party captured the governorship. The machine leaders' great hope is that Republican Candidate William Scranton will beat Democrat Dilworth in next November's gubernatorial election. Then, they argue, the city organization will have more patronage to disperse, and will be able once more to provide "service.

Out of the Crossfire. Johnson and his Alliance are also rooting fervently for a Scranton victory in November—but for quite different reasons. In Scranton, 44now a first-term U.S. Representative, the Alliance sees a fresh, star-quality candidate who would make a good Governor and an effective leader of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania.

So bitter is the rivalry between the Milinea and the old G.D.P. organization in Philadelphia that Scranton has decided to stay out of the city antil after the May 15 primaries to avoid getting caught in the crossitre. After the primaries in which the Alliance and the old machine have entered separate slates of candidates for Congress and lesser offices). Scranton will face the challenge of getting the work together as allies. If he can pass that test of political skill, he will greatly improve his prospects of beating Dilworth in November.

## Untying the Knot

Cutting old-tie loyalties, the 260member Harvard-Radcliffe Young Democratic Club gave its endorsement for the U.S. Senator from Massachusetts to State Attorney General Edward J. McCormack Jr. (Boston University Law School, '52), ignoring out-and-in Student Teddy Kennedy (Harvard, '56).



SCRANTON

SCRANTON



HAMILTON & MEEHAN
A man being tested in the middle.



WITH CONGRESSWOMAN JESSICA WEIS



Republican Nelson Rockefeller was running hard, and not just for re-election this year as Governor of New York. In a round of Detroit and Washington appearances last week, Rocky hammered away at a thesis even more meaningful to the national election in 1964 than to his state's 1962 contest. He was he missted, neither a liberal nor a more votice—and one another in such terms.

In Detroit, Rockefeller spoke to the Economic Club and posed smilingly with Michigan Gubernatorial Candidate George Romney (some Rockefeller followers were already talking hopefully about a Rocky-Romney ticket in '64). Proudly, he told his Detroit audience how he will have reduced New York's debt by \$85 million in four years, and how he has brought new industry and greater economic growth to his home state, "Economic growth cannot be achieved by Government spending alone," said he. "This panacea has failed every time it has been tried throughout our history. The basic problem is the trend of declining business profits, and the lag in business capital investment due to inadequate incentives." The Kennedy Administration, he charged, has failed to encourage business investment in new plants and equipment-and the New Frontier's spending policies are more likely to result in a \$5 billion budget deficit than in Kennedy's predicted \$500 million

surplus next year. "Don't Confuse Me." In Washington, about 1,000 members of the Republican Women's Conference eagerly lined up to shake Rockefeller's hand-and if the ladies had any hard feelings about Rocky's recent divorce, they certainly didn't show it in their reception. One by one, Rockefeller ticked off his major accomplishments as Governor-expanded educational, welfare and housing programs with pay-as-you-go fiscal management. And in each instance he repeated his theme: "Was this liberal or conservative? It was neither . . . I think we have lost a lot of time and a lot of energy over the debate of what is liberal and what is conservative. I think if anyone goes into a meeting to analyze a problem, to find the answers with an armband on that says 'I am look-



WITH ROMNEY
A man with a lot to conserve.

ing for a liberal solution' or 'I am looking for a conservative solution'—all they are doing is blinding themselves to the realities of the situation. It is a little like the man who said, 'Don't confuse me with the facts: my mind is made up.' "

At a breakfast for about 100 Republican Congressmen, and at a dinner held in the stone mansion he maintains on Foxhall Road in northwest Washington, Rocky continued his arguments against liberalconservative Republican factionalism. And he made some progress. Said Minnesota's Representative Clark MacGregor: the Midwest and West, this was the first really good look at Rockefeller. They were impressed." Said a top official of the Republican National Committee: "When he was finished, they had a photographer there, and you could have your picture taken with him. My God, I'll bet there were 40 Midwesterners lined up to be in a picture who wouldn't have been seen dead with him a year ago

Boffling Foct. Flying back to Albany in his private, twin-engined Beechcraft, Rockefeller still seemed baffled by the fact that he should be considered a liberal, as opposed to a conservative, Republican, "1," said Millionaire Rockefeller, "have as much to conserve as any-one," But he had had a good week, and he knew it.

#### The March of Science

Time was when a politician, in forecasting victory, had to put his own opinion on the line—Well' un by 2½ to 1." But no longer: now all he has to do is hire a pollster, leak the results to the press (if they are favorable, which they had better be), and claim that political science itself is on his side.

Last week the New York Times solemply reported on Page One the fact that an unnamed pollster (it was, in fact, Lou Harris, who has made a profitable career out of conducting polls for Densurvey indicating that New York City's Mayor Robert Wagner could beat Republican Nelson Rockefeller for Governor this year. The poll showed Wagner leading Rocky by 43% to 44%, with 16%

The Rockefeller camp seemed singu-



IN WASHINGTON®

larly unworried. After all, the Republicans were having their own poll made, the results to be announced shortly. And no one should be surprised if the news is leaked that the survey shows Rocky ahead.

## Talking in Texas

They seem to be everywhere: from the Panhandle to the Rio Grande, six Democratic candidates for Governor spreadeagle Texas, taking dead aim on the May 5 primary election. But while the candidates are doing plenty of talking, the voters don't seem to be listening.

Two in the Lead, With the campsign its closing weeks, the man to catch is still Governor Price Daniel, 51, an unimposing figure in a country judge's black suit and a crushed Steton, who wants two-year terms in Austin. A former U.S. Serrier, Baptist Daniel is a place plain folse and the price of the state of the price of the state of the price of the state of the stat

party in 1952 to face, to whether telescentions are most influential politicians in Texas, although he has never before run for major public office: John Connally, 45. Fort Worth lawyer and oil man, who plotting strategy for Lydnon Johnson's campaiens from 1957 right through the 1960 compared to the 1958 compared to the Navy to run for Governon. Backed by 26 Texas dailles and a gusher of contributions. Conservative Connally is staging the most intensive campaign of any of the candidates in two months he has traveled more than 1958 contributions to the 1958 contribution of the 1958 contribu

The remainine four candidates are alloping offi and directions. State Attorney General Will Wilson. 40. chareed that Cornully was Johnson's stone and (without provine it) that Daniel has made a mint out of questionable real estate deals while Governor. Houston Lawyer Donald Yarborough, 36. claims the support of labor. Former Highway Commissioner Marshall Formby, 50. is a conservative,

\* With Texas' Republican Senator John Tower, President Bonnie Angelo of the Women's National Press Club, Mrs. Jacob Javits.



President-General Duncan Young, but not quite new.

but he seems to be a blazing liberal compared to the sixth man in the race: former Army Major General Edwin A. Walker, 52, who vows that he will turn Texas into a fortress against the onslaught of domestic Communication.

Barbecue & Ballyhoo, Yet despite all the huing and crying, neither the candidates nor the campaign seem to have caught fire. Says a Texan in Amarillo: "The whole thing doesn't seem to amount to much this year. I'm not really terribly interested," In Sweetwater, only 25 periel, although the affair had been ballyhooed for weeks, Connally did get 10,000 to show up at a mammoth barbecue he threw in Floresville, the home of his parents, but more often he found himself talking to empty seats. The politicians blame the obvious voter apathy on the overexposure of the candidates and the lack of dramatic issues: if Daniel's administration has been without great accomplishment, so has it been free of scandal. In the face of indifference, it seems

unlikely that any Democratic candidate will win the primary majority in May, and the top two will have to fight it out in a June run-off. The eventual winner will face Jack Cox, 41, an oil-equipment executive and a leading Democrat himself until he was defeated by Daniel in the 1960 primary. With that, Cox jumped the party to become a Republican and run for Governor this year.

## POPULATION

Still Melting

New York Čity has long taken pride, of a sort, in the fact that it has more Jews than Tel Aviv, about as many Irish as Dublin, almost as many Italians as Rome. Now, according to an analysis of 1960 census figures released last week, it has more Puerto Ricans (612,574) than San Juan (432,377).

## **ORGANIZATIONS**

Determined DARling

Closing out their 71st Annual Continental Congress in Washington last week, 3,500 delegates of the 187,000-member Daughters of the American Revolution went on record with a roundup of resoluwent on record with a roundup of resolument of the record of the resolution with a record of the record of the resocialism"), urged again that the U.S. withdraw from the United Nations and that the United Nations remove itself from U.S. premises. They opposed huying United Nations bonds, demanded that the Control and Distramement Agents.

As one of the convention's final acts. the D.A.R. elected as its new presidentgeneral a soft-drawling Virginian named Marion Moncure Duncan, At 48, Mrs. Duncan is one of the youngest women ever to head the venerable organization. and it is her avowed purpose to bring up to date the D.A.R.'s antiquated public image. The mother of three sons, she lives in Alexandria, manages the insurance department of her husband's real estate office. She is acting president of the Order of the First Families of Virginia, a member of the Colonial Dames of America. the Daughters of the Barons of Runnemede, Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century, Daughters of Colonial Wars. Order of the Crown and the Lords of the Maryland Manors.

Despite her links with the dusty past. Mrs. Duncan has some modern publicrelations ideas for the D.A.R. "I hope to get an A for Effort for telling the real D.A.R. story," she says, "Patriotic, historical and educational-starting with the Daughters themselves and including the general public. We're living in a publicrelations age, and people want to know and should know what we are doing. has no notion of changing the D.A.R.'s strongly conservative outlook. She simply feels that the public ought to know "our real story." She intends to pursue this goal by attracting young members to the D.A.R. (only 9.840 of the members are under 36). "Modern young women want to be well-rounded, whether they're young matrons with children or in business. she says. "I feel they are interested in an upsurge of patriotism, and I think they are part, and should be part, of a well-

## up and be counted before it's too late. SANE—and Others

Whenever their lables come down with the colic or break out in lumps, thousands of U.S. mothers turn to the unsumed of U.S. mothers turn to the unsumed of U.S. mothers turn to the unvertible. Spock has his own nazieties, our last week they were written all over his kindly face as he appeared, with a little signi, in a full-space advertisement in the New York Times. Said the ad written by spock: "I am worried. Not so much about the effect of past tests but at the prospect of endless future ones. As he prospect of endless future ones. As the control of the control of the control of the third of the control of the control of the third of the control of the control of the The ad shift one St. &so in the Times. and is being reprinted in some 60 other papers, was sponsored by the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE). Claiming 25,000 members in 125 chapters, SANE is the biggest of a number of organizations that have been trying to stir public opinion against this week's resumption of U.S. nuclear tests in the atmosphere. Among these groups, SANE is also one of the most respectable.

"We I'ry," It has not always been that way, After its sup; founding (co-chairmen: Saturday Review Editor Norman Cousins and Quader Leader Clarence Pickett). SAVE became a haven for cracket of the SAVE became a haven for cracket. SAVE became a haven for starket was a superior of the saven for the

Finally, 37 far-leftists were forced out of SANE, the New York chapter was dissolved and reorganized with a screened membership, and the organization adopted a policy of criticizing the U.S.S.R. as well as the U.S. When Russia's Khrushchev insisted on a troika to supervise a test ban last year, SANE took ads to say: "We believe that such a three-man council. operating with a veto, cancels out the very purpose of control." When Khrushchey later boasted about firing a somegaton bomb, SANE accused him of "an act of nuclear madness" that "contemptuously defied all decency and morality. SANE coordinated the picketing of the Soviet Union's U.N. headquarters in Manhattan by some 2,000 persons.

SANE has long argued for a "workable" step-by-step disarmament and a "realistic" test-ban agreement—both controlled by an on-site inspection system. It has applauded President Kennedy's disarmament proposals (Cousins called last week's U.S. plan "imaginative, reasonable and resonosible"). Says Executive Director Ho-



Dr. Spock is worried.

Dr. Spock's Ap Sane, but less than realistic. mer Jack: "We are not pacifist, and we are not for unilateral disarmament. We're not fellow travelers and we're not softheaded. We know the problems the President faces. We try to be constructive."
"New Approach." This relatively mild

approach has caused SANE to lose ground on U.S. college campuses. Says Jay Greenberg, editor of the University of Chicago's Maroon: "SANE is on a decline. The peace groups that have emerged are more activist. Students seem to desire a new approach." The largest campus group is the Student Peace Union, which has about 70 chapters, mostly in the East and Midwest, is big on peace marches and demonstrations against civil defense. Norman Uphoff, head of S.P.U.'s University of Minnesota's chapter, criticizes SANE for its official stand against "civil disobedience" in peace demonstrations, adds: "SANE will not challenge the Government. and therefore can accomplish very little. Some colleges have local peace groups: Harvard's Tocsin, which claims 1.000 sup-

porters, sent 500 students to a peace march in Washington in February; M.I.T.'s Rational Approach to Disarmament and Peace nearly elected a studentbody president and is seeking a "peace research center" on the campus; the University of Massachusetts' Synthesis, which has branches at Amherst, Mount Holyoke and Smith, uses pickets to protest compulsory R.O.T.C For all its efforts to improve itself.

SANE's remedies still seem less than realistic SANE would throw the whole Berlin problem into the hands of the United Nations, gradually demilitarizing all of Germany and policing it with U.N. troops, SANE opposes all fallout shelter plans to resume tests not for military but for "political-psychological reasons." It urges Kennedy to hold off on testing until he is absolutely certain that the Soviet Union will not sign a test-ban treaty-as if the U.S.S.R.'s refusal were not already perfectly plain, SANE's general outlook is reflected by kindly Dr. Benjamin Spock. Wrote he in his ad: "There are others who think that superior armaments will solve the problem. They scorn those who believe in the strength of a just cause."

## YOUTH

## On the Beach

On the sand beneath a pier at Daytona Beach. Fla., a group of collegians gathered, glanced surreptitiously about, and one by one held out their arms. At that moment a passing dowager spied the scene. stared for a moment in horrified silence. and rushed away to report what was certainly a wicked rite. "I knew it!" she gasped. "They're taking the needle!"

It wasn't a needle at all. One of the group had bought a special pencil, was marking the backs of hands with symbols that would show up under the ultraviolet lamp used by a local casino to check admissions to the twist dance that night. The entrepreneur was doing a rush business, Regular admission price: \$1.70. His rate: 25¢.

"When in Doubt . . . " This innocent bit of counterfeiting was part of Daytona life last week. As Easter weekend approached, some 15,000 college boys and girls had swarmed into town to roast in the sun, dance, guzzle beer, and "make out" (or far more accurately, to talk about making out). On the beach a couple of fast-slapping guitar players started up a hot beat, Within moments, a score of college kids were doing the twist while cheering onlookers, some of them wearing sweatshirts marked "Property of Daytona Beach Iail" and "Stamp Out Virginity," raised their beer cans on high.

"Oh man!" cried a young fellow. "I came down here from Penn State on \$40. Brubeck for a show, got together a musicmaking group called the Folksters, gave them a truck and made them a "flying squad." Last week, whenever Nass got a report that the boys and girls were getting out of hand, he put the Folksters onto the truck-bed and sent them out to do a show, Baron ("Buddy") Asher, onetime University of Georgia quarterback and now owner of the Safari Motel, toured college campuses as far as Maryland and Kentucky to offer free beer for parties and, in some cases, rebates on gasoline expenses for the trip south.
"Cool 'Em Off." To Daytona's delight.

the experiment seemed to be working out well, "Down in Lauderdale," explained a



COLLEGIANS AT DAYTONA Somewhat quieter than the 40 & 8.

I got a nickel in my pocket, and I'm having a ball!" He chug-a-lugged his beer and roared: "When in doubt, drink and shout!" That night, in a motel room, 24 boys and girls twisted to the music of a four-piece combo, adroitly avoiding two double beds, a table, a sink, a stove and a refrigerator. Cried a University of Miami coed: "Daytona Beach is the best place in the whole world!

That was precisely the reaction that Daytona Beach had hoped-and spent money-to evoke. In recent springs, U.S. college kids had been heading like lemmings to Fort Lauderdale, about 200 miles farther south. But last year Lauderdale plainly showed that it was fed up with the hijinks, and authorities cracked down hard. No fewer than 800 arrests were made during Easter vacation.

Flying Squad. What Lauderdale was tired of Daytona wanted-and it began a campaign to attract the collegians for the 1962 holidays. Daytona City Commissioner Stanley Nass got civic groups to agree to "welcome the youngsters, leave them alone and let them entertain themselves with the facilities we have." The city appropriated an extra \$12,000 for its recreation fund. Nass hired Jazzman Dave

University of Pennsylvania girl, "if you walk on the sidewalk with a can of beer in your hand, they arrest you. But here they give you a chance." Average daily beer consumption was estimated at three cans per girl, nine per boy (few of the collegians had enough money to buy stronger stuff), and only a few had to be arrested for disorderly conduct.

Predictably, some of the beer buvers were under age (one happy girl sported a false birth certificate that she got for a Christmas present), and minors could always get friends to buy beer for them. The main point, as one cop put it, was: "You treat them like adults and they'll behave like it. The other night two guys began directing traffic on the beach. We couldn't stop them short of arresting them, so we told their buddies, and they threw them into the water. That cooled 'em off and solved the problem." Says Commissioner Nass: "I've had more complaints about the convention of the American Legion 40 & 8."

Indeed, about the only sour note of the week came from the News, down south at Fort Lauderdale, which editorialized: "We're afraid the good citizens of Daytona will have to learn the hard way.

## THE WORLD

## COMMUNISTS

## Happy Returns, Nikita

In Moscow last week, amid quiet vodka toasts and cries of Mnogie leta! (Many years of life), Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev turned 68, Unlike Joseph Stalin, whose birthdays became vast public orgies of obeisance. Khrushchev celebrates his anniversaries in private. In fact, he had little reason to celebrate-and was under doctor's orders not to. Though four years younger than Stalin at the time of his death. Khrushchev has high blood pressure and a heart condition. Moscow rumors persist that he suffered a stroke in recent months; twice, after absences that were officially attributed to flu, Nikita has himself told friends that he suffered a more serious ailment. He has markedly curtailed his social calendar, is on the wagon and a strict diet, and at diplomatic functions seldom seems compelled these days to act the life and soul of the Party.

He remains nonetheless an exceptionally energetic man for his years. After an interview with Khrushchev that lasted nearly three hours, Look Publisher Gardner Cowles said last week that the Soviet Premier seemed to be "in extremely good, vigorous health." Khrushchev himself assured the 14th Congress of the Young Communist League: "I am working overtime. According to Soviet law I already have the right not to work. Where must I spend the energy? Must I take it to the grave with me? No. All the energy must be

put into work for the welfare of society," Indeed, it was not health but history that deserted Nikita Khrushchev in his 68th year. Early in the year, he declared truculently that he would sign a peace treaty with East Germany by year's end.

Last week, nearly four months after his deadline, talks continued in Washington on the Berlin issue: Dean Rusk seemed ready to offer Russian Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin some of the semi-concessions that the U.S. had suggested before\* but stood firm on all essentials. Khrushchev's boldest move in 1061 was to raise the Berlin Wall: today it seems less like a master stroke than a monument to the misery of 100 million souls imprisoned in East Europe.

In the nuclear competition, by exploding 120 megatons last fall. Khrushchev merely goaded the U.S. to end its own

\* A "new" plan circulated by the State Departpossible negotiating points on both Berlin and disarmament. Included were 1) East German and West German committees to discuss mutual problems, 2) a 13-nation authority, with repreand West Berlin, to control access to Berlin U.S. and Russia to restrict atomic arms to those nations already possessing them. Germany, while reluctantly agreeing to Rusk's three-vear moratorium on testing. Even Khrushchev's compelling space triumphs have paled since the U.S. gave the world a ringside seat for John Glenn's flight.

Paper Utopia. In Khrushchev's script, the crowning achievement was to have been last October's 22nd Party Congress at which delegates from 81 Communist nations dutifully ratified the Khrushchev Code, a glittering prospectus for Communism's future by which Nikita hoped to add Khrushchevism to Marxism-Leninism. Yet his paper utopia seemed impossibly remote to most Russians. As a thundering anticlimax. Khrushchev in March unveiled his new blueprint for agriculture, leaving no doubt that the inertia and inefficiency of Russia's farm system will not be overcome in Khrushchev's lifetime,

Peasant-born Premier Khrushchev has staked his political fortunes and personal popularity on his ability to reverse Soviet agriculture's 35-year history of collectivized chaos. Yet for all his boasts of overtaking U.S. meat and milk output by 1060, last year's better-than-average harvest was followed by a winter in which Russia's overall food shortage was more critical than at any other time since the early postwar years. Khrushchev now proposes to boost food production by doubling tractor and fertilizer output and drastically reshuffling the farm bureaucracv. But none of his crash measures gets to the root of Russia's farm problem: the peasant's stubborn refusal to work harder tives in cash and consumer goods than the

Consumer Communism, Throughout Asia and Africa, the new nations seem more likely than ever to elude Russia's net, as Europe did in Lenin's and Stalin's time, Russia's foreign aid program has resented by Russians, who think that their own underprivileged economy should come first. Moreover, Khrushchev's withdrawal of aid to Communist China may well have been prompted by the inadequacy of Soviet resources as much as by ideological differences with Mao Tse-tung, Taking advantage of China's internal crisis. Khrushchev may have temporarily forced Mao (who is also 68) to let up on his cold war with Moscow (see below), In time even this minor gain for the Soviet leader may deepen the rancor with which China's leaders look on Khrushchev's "consumer Communism. At 68. Nikita Khrushchev is still pow-

erful, sharp-witted and capable of living the "many years" he was wished last week. Increasingly, though, it looks as if the man who vowed to "bury" the West will himself be under ground before Russia resolves its troubles with the rest of the Communist bloc, with the West, or with its own overcommitted, overregimented economy.



BIRTHDAY BOY KHRUSHCHEV AT COMMUNIST CONGRESS Little to celebrate.



PREMIER CHOU EN-LAI ADDRESSING CHINESE CONGRESS
Too much to cover up.

## RED CHINA

## Disarray

The rulers of Red China came as close as they dared to a public admission of failure.

Initize.

The weeks, the National People's Coursess met in severe in Peeling, In the vast, modernistic Great Hall of the People. 1.027 delegates gathered to hear the new line. Premier Chou En-lai and other top brass were seated beneath a tan, tas-seled curtain bedecked with the huge. The course of the present of the present of the present of the present of Peking's one dependable European ally, little Albania.

Finally last week. Peking published a summary of Premier Chou En-lais state of the nation speech to the Congress. Chou announced that China's excession had "begun to take a turn for the better," but this tepid claim was not supported by statistics of any kind, much less by the grandious and utopain figures that were grandious and utopain figures that were premier to the property of the property

New Order, Premier Chou submitted a ten-point program to the Congress; even in its vague generalities, translators of Communist double-speak find admissions of China's severe economic crisis. Instead of the old slogans about "20 years of progress in a single day!", there seemed little hope now of doing more than feeding and clothing the Chinese people and supplying them with the barest necessities. The Communist leaders completely reversed the old policy of giving priority to heavy industry, which had nearly wrecked China's agriculture; the new demand was for "all-round balance" between branches of the economy "in the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. Another Red backdown came on the

Another Red backdown came on the "bourgeois" front. During the big drive

to nationalize China's factories in 1956, their original owners were given monthly interest payments in return for "advice" on plant operation. The payments were scheduled to stop this year. Instead, Chou's program deems it necessary to "unite the patriotic elements of the national bourgeoisie" by prolonging the payments for another three years.

With its home sector in disarray, there was some evidence that Red China may be willing to resolve its ideological quarter with the Soviet Union. Before the Congress, Chou En-lai protested that China, as always, was "firmly and unswervingty" a friend of Russia, paid lip service to the Khrusheche line—usually derided in China—of peaceful coexistence with non-Community countries.

Sought Fissuros. A Soviet trade misnor 1952 with Peking last week. China will exchange tin, mercury, wool, slik fabrics, readymade clothes and handicrafts for Russian oil products. chemicals, trucks, scientific instruments and ma-



SCION STALIN No flowers.

chinery parts. Significantly, China undertakes to export no food, and the Russians apparently were supplying little or no equipment related to heavy industry.

Ai a banquet celebrating the trade agreement. Soviet Ambassador Stepan Chervonenko carried the thaw a bit further by peleding that "all attempts by the imperialists and various reactionaries seek fissures in the relations between the Soviet Union and Chima are developed to seek fissures in the relations between the Soviet Christon and Chima are developed to conclusion on both sides. the Communist world's most fascinating quarrel seemed a long way from being patched.

## RUSSIA

## My Son! My Son!

Unhonored and unmourned. Vasily Stain, younger son of the dead dictator<sup>2</sup> and once the youngest general in the Red air force, last week was reported to have died in remote Saratov, 460 miles southeast of Moscow. He was 41 or 42, Vixie married and the father of two children. His death, variously said to have been caused by saided or "exceed Russia since Soviet messpapers did not report it. But even if they had, few Russians would have been inclined to send flowers.

Raised in the tyrant's shadow. Vasily made the worst of it, demanded and got the same fawning servility he saw heaped upon Stalin. Despite special tutors, he was an indifferent student. Only flying seemed to interest the short (§ ft, 3 in.), slim, red-haired youth, and in 1941 he finally got his wings. In the air Vasily won the reputation of a daredevil pilot; during the postwar years, he occupied a

© Stalin's elder son, Valov Dzbuszshvili, reportedly died in a German concentration camputing for the state of the state of the state of the desired state of the detactor's second wife, Nadeda Allilueva, whom Stalin shot to death inside their Kremlin paptrment in 1932 during a fit of rage.



Tito & GROMYKO IN BELGRADE Prayer was the last resort.

lavish, heavily guarded 30-room villa at Dallgow, near Potsdam, earned notoriety as carring only for drink and women. Partial to cruel practical jokes, he enjoyed rousing high-ranking officials in the middle of the night, barking "This is Stalin," and demanding some special privilega-

But otets (father) was understanding, and in 1949 Vasily, not yet 30 and a major general, was handed a juicy job: command of the air force in the Moscow military district. Proudly he led the flypast during May Day military exhibitions, devised formations that spelled "Glory to Stalin" in the skies over Moscow.

Vasily abruptly dropped from public motice after Stalin's funeral in 1933, earned his own destalinization even before his father was disgraced. He drank more his father was disgraced. The drank more drawn of the d

## YUGOSLAVIA Friends in Need

A Soviet Ilyushin-18 turboprop touched down at Belgrade's military airport last week, rolled to a stop before a neat row of Communist-bloe diplomats that included every resident Red representative except the Albanians. Then the plane door popped open and out stepped Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, his usual grouchy expression replaced by an almost friendly smile.

Officially, Gromyko's visit to Yugoslavia was in return for a visit to Moscow last summer by Yugoslav Foreign Minister Koca Popovic. Punctiliously, the government newspaper Politika gave Gromyko's arrival precisely the same space that Izvestia had allotted to Popovic. But there was more to Gromyko's appearance in Belgrade than such formalities indicated. On the government level, Soviet-Vugoslav relations have become steadily warmer, even though party propagandists still practice the name-calling inspired by Tito's 1948 split with Stalin. Khrushchev, taced with the new threat of a more large threath of the stalin stalin stalin stalin unlly made peace with Tito, who has used his considerable influence among European Communists to urge support for Khrushchev's destabilization policies. Plainly, Gromyko's visit marked the Kremlin's public acknowledgment of Belgrade's val-

Innovotions Foil. But if the Soviets need Vugolavia's political aid, Vugoslavia now hadly needs Soviet economic aid. Cut off both from Western Europe's Cut off both promised the Cut of th

Last year Belgrade economists made sweeping innovations to decentralize industry, introduce competition by breaking up inefficient state monopolies and giving more control over wages to local factory managers. Though the aim was sensible, the result was chaos.

Communist bureaucrats refused to shut down a single outmoded plant, fearing the ire of unemployed workers. Cumbersome monopolies, which produce goods at inflated cost, lobbied successfully against agers boosted wages by a staggering 25%, went on a buying spree for foreign machinery for which the National Bank had to shell out scarce hard currency. At the same time, relaxed import barriers flooded Belgrade shops with French cognuc, Italthat the economy could not afford.

Unscheduled Chat. Last week the government finally stepped in, cut back the program for economic liberalization by tightening control over Communist Party planners. A new regulation asserts the

right of the state "to interfere" when industry proposes new wage hikes.

The economic crisis gave Visitor Gromyko an opportunity to increase Soviet influence, Early during his visit, Gromyko had brushed off Foreign Minister Popovic's surprising endorsement of the latest U.S. proposals on Berlin ("I am very impressed-seems like the first real chance to solve the German question"). But just before he flew back to Moscow. the Soviet Foreign Minister-not a man who usually talks trade-had an unscheduled chat with Tito's top economist. Mijalko Todorovic, Vice President for economic affairs. Presumably their talk included the possible resumption of Soviet aid to Yugoslavia, suspended in 1958.

Gromyko's chat may have paid off. Sandon leading Yugoslav official after Gromyko's departure: "If we had to make formal application either to the Common Market or to Comecon, we would apply for full membership in Comecon, with the full knowledge of all the political and economic meaning of such a move."

## DISARMAMENT

## The Game

Disarmament is impossible in the foresecable future. Everyone knows this except a few sentimentalists. Yet West, East and neutrals continue the solerning ame of pretending that some sort of disarmament deal can be reached. The harm of the game, to the West, is that if fosters illusions. The advantage is that more and more it shows up the Russians as phony

champions of peice.
With only a few days to go before the
U.S. launches its nuclear test series at
Christians Island, the Russians at Geneva
last week continued the game by trying
every conceivable stalling tactic to postpone the tests. At the 17-antion disarrament parley, Christ Sowiet Delegate Valertan Zorm insisted that the U.S. delay
early the properties of the the Russian
had already violated one moratorium with
their haue tests last fall. Said the: "We
there was the start of the start of the russian that already violated one moratorium
with

will not be burned twice by the same fire. Useless Compromise, Moscow could still stop the Pacific blasts with a stroke of the pen-by signing a test-ban treaty with adequate inspection guarantees against cheating. Time and again the Russians have refused to do so. Nevertheless, the eight "middlemen" at the conference (Brazil, Burma, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria and Sweden) also played the game by weighing in with a "compromise" plan of their own that would leave it up to individual countries to "invite" foreign inspectors to investigate suspicious explosions. It was a system tailormade for nuclear cheating. Zorin and the Communists liked it; Dean and the West

The West last week made the most massive and earnest move yet when Delegate Dean laid before the conference the U.S.'s exhaustive blueprint for what the experts call "G.&C."—general and complete disarmament. Months in the mak-

most emphatically did not.

ing, the plan was just what President Kennedy called it: "The most comprehensive and specific series of proposals the U.S. or any other country has ever made on disarmament

Goldwater's Case. It envisages three stages of phased arms reduction, eventually eliminating national armies altogether. The first two stages would last three years each: no time limit was set for the third and last stage. There is specific provision for inspection and control to prevent cheating, but to minimize Russia's fear of "spies" in the guise of inspectors, the plan introduces the new concept of zonal inspection, or sampling (Time, March 23), to check treaty compliance on a random basis. Successive stages of the plan would be supervised by a U.N. disarmament organization (ultimately responsible to the Security Council). Eventually a U.N. "peace force" would wield all military power in the world except for minor lawenforcement units that each nation needs to maintain internal order.

The plan will obviously remain wildly utopian as long as the U.N. and the world remain divided. Senator Barry Goldwater expressed misgivings: "I suggest that the American people would rise up in indignant protest if we were to open our defense installations to inspection by United Nations teams, and eventually turn over our security to a U.N. peace force.

But such criticism missed the point. Impressive for its care, patience and technical ingenuity, the U.S. plan is part of the game-an effective counter to Khrushchev's own sweeping (but phony) disarmament proposals. If a miracle happens and the Russians accept the U.S. plan, there are still enough safeguards in it to protect U.S. sovereignty and security.

The miracle, of course, is not happening. At Geneva, Russia's Zorin sneered: "We have heard all this before. It is directed against us."

## FRANCE

## To the Guillotine

A chill rain whipped Rue Desfontaines at noon one day last week as a carload of plainclothes police pulled up at No. 25. The six-story building was barely distinguishable from dozens of other new. white apartment houses in the middleclass European quarter of Algiers-even to the crudely painted salan across one wall. But the plainclothesmen had made no mistake. Minutes later, they were inside a three-room, ground-floor apartment, their service revolvers leveled at ex-General Raoul Salan. In the heart of the city where his men boasted of being "as safe as fish in the sea," almost one year to the day since his arrival in Algiers to take part in the abortive Generals' Revolt, the head of the murderous Secret Army Organization had been captured at last. Said one jubilant gendarme: "He fell into the trap like a beginner."

The arrest was like a scene from a Simenon thriller. From informers' tips and details gleaned from a captured S.A.O. leader, special teams of security police in

France and Algiers laboriously pieced together Raoul Salan's hour-to-hour movements, decided the best chance of taking him alive would be to catch him on an unguarded visit to Rue Desfontaines, one of many hideouts used by his wife Babiche and daughter (who were also arrested). After patient weeks of waiting, police learned that Salan was going to spend Easter weekend with his family, burst into the apartment before he had even removed his hat.

Shock for a Concierge, Pale, blackmustached, his silver hair dyed black, blue-suited Salan, 62, looked like a typical Paris businessman, which he claimed to be. From behind the desk where he was seated when they arrived, he wordty card in the name of Louis Carrière. (Methodical Raoul Salan took the name from the Paris street where he once lived.) After a studied silence, the cop pointed



TRAITOR SALAN UNDER ARREST You are responsible."

his revolver at the general's chest, drawled: "You are Salan," Captured in the apartment with Salan was his aide, former Captain Jean Ferrandi, who had served under the general in Indo-China, came with him to Algiers for the April putsch. As police bundled them outside, one cop could not help identifying their catch to other residents in the hallway. When the concierge heard that M. Carrière was Raoul Salan, she fainted. Silent and deathly pale, Salan was taken with Ferrandi by helicopter to Reghaïa, French military headquarters 20 miles from town, where the S.A.O. chief huddled bleakly on a bench between two gendarmes. There he was spotted by an old comrade-in-arms, loval Gaullist General Charles Ailleret, who was relieved last week as Algerian commander in chief. "You know who I am," barked Ailleret. "You are responsible for all the crimes committed by the S.A.O. in your name.'

Clenching and unclenching his hands, Salan stared silently at the floor,

Ailleret raced to Le Rocher Noir, the coastal fortress that houses the French and Provisional Algerian administrations, confirmed Salan's capture to newly appointed High Commissioner Christian Fouchet. As Fouchet called Charles de Gaulle to break the news, a military transport roared off the Reghaïa's airstrip, taking the old soldier for the last time from the country for which Raoul Salan, after 44 years of fighting France's enemies, Though he is already under sentence of death in absentia, by French law Salan must stand trial. Like ex-General Edmond Jouhaud. Salan's chief lieutenant who was captured a month ago, he is certain to be sentenced to the guillotine, barring lastminute clemency by De Gaulle,

In Paris, Salan was lodged with hundreds of other captured S.A.O. terrorists in grim Santé Prison. Breaking his silence, he told police: "It had to happen. I saw too many people for too many silly reasons. People that I didn't know. That is probably how I was captured. What difference does it make? Everything was

collapsing around us.

Hope in the Bled, Even without Salan, the S.A.O. was still a force to be reckoned with Rombs still rocked Algiers and Oran after his arrest. Warned the underground S.A.O. radio: "The struggle continues," Still at large are several leaders who are possibly more dangerous than their cautious, calculating commander: Paratroop Colonel Yves Godard, the S.A.O. chief of operations: Colonel Jean Gardes, ordnance chief; Jean-Jacques Susini, an avowed fascist, who formulates S.A.O. doctrine; and ex-General Paul Gardy of the Foreign Legion who proclaimed himself Salan's successor. Nonetheless, for Europeans who remained uneasily loyal to the underground army despite its infamy, Salan's arrest removes the last vestige of respectability from S.A.O. terrorism.

Determined to smash Salan's army. De Gaulle earlier last week flew in 5,000 additional troops to S.A.O.-dominated Oran. named Air Force General Michel Fourquet to succeed Ailleret as commander in chief. Hard-hitting Gaullist Fourquet set out to restore order before restive Moslem mobs got out of control in Oran and Algiers.

Most encouraging portent so far is that in the Algerian bled (the hinterland), where 7.000,000 of the country's 0.000,-000 Moslems live, the vast majority are cooperating peacefully with the French army and their own leaders to prepare for independence. At Rhoufi, only a few miles from the spot where the Algerian rebellion broke out seven years ago, a veteran French administrator declared last week: "It's almost too good to be true."

## The Gallic Bomb

Of all the differences that beset Franco-American relations, nothing angers Charles de Gaulle more than the U.S.'s refusal to help him build his atom bomb. Time after time. French officials have shown up in Washington with shopping lists for nuclear equipment and other gadgetry needed by De Gaulle's proposed force de frappe (striking force), only to be turned away. Last week, President Kennedy publicly, and emphatically, gave the French another no.

Occasion for the latest turndown was last month's visit to the Pentagon by General Gaston Lavaud, chief of procursome for the french Defense Ministry. He washington appeals that NATO nations do more of their military purchasing from American firms to help the U.S.'s gold offense. You need dollars. Here is what will get your dollars. Said Lavaud, handing set you dollars. Said Lavaud, handing would like to buy. It included equipment

with their atomic striking force. De Gaulle has conducted four atomic test explosions in the Sahara wastes, is close to building a modest homb small enough to be delivered tories, work is under way on the Mirage IV bomber, a two-seat jet that can reach Mach 24 (1,500 m,b,h.) over a 2,000-mile range. Fifty of these, combined with the smaller, slower Mirage III, will make a along about 100; The first Frenchmade A-bombs may well be installed in a few Mirage IVs, next year.

Good Memories. Since the force de frappe is inevitable, why, ask the French, should the U.S. not help make De Gaulle's task easier and cheaper? One reason is the

"Let me tell you quite bluntly that this king business has given me nothing personally but headaches," said Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi of Iran to the National Press Club, "During the whole of these 20 years of my reign, I have continually lived under the strain and stress of my duties," In the past two decades, said the Shah, he had been the target of several assassination attempts, been vilified by "elements of international subversion," turned over 90% of his private fortune to be used "for the benefit of my people." As he moved from Washington to New York last week on the second leg of his U.S. visit, he reinforced the impression already made in the capital that he is an earnest, responsible monarch -no longer, he wryly admitted, the Europe-roaming playboy of earlier days.

In Manhattan, a city still impressed by the "king business." the Shah and his Empress Farah got the full treatment, including a ticker tape parade. The Empress was received backstage at Broadway's was received backstage at Broadway's um and the Museum of Modern Art. Diplonatically, she said that she "idid not know much about modern art. But it is always every interesting for me to see and

White House pressure on Europeans to

concentrate on conventional ground and

air forces only fortifies De Gaulle's sus-

picion. In the eyes of one of France's top

soldiers, the idea of conventional warfare

"is totally stupid. Spain in the 13th cen-

tury built the world's best sword, and con-

tinued to use the sword, refusing the new

invention of artillery. That finished Spain,

IRAN

You cannot reject technology in war,

Successful King Business

learn more.

In speeches, the Shah reconfirmed Iran's commitment to the West, He re-called that on the day he took his throne at the age of z.i. in 1041. Teleran was "in-waded and occupied" by Russian troops, At the end of the war, the Russian who milded the war the Russian who milded the the third war the record out by the combined efforts of the U.S. and the United Nations, Because of this experience, said the Shah, "we decided to throw our lot officially and openly with the Western nations."

The most pressing problem facing Iran, said the Shah, was to "catch up with the most progressive caravan of world civilization." Though he said Iran now has one of the highest standards of living in the reage of the property of the said Iran now has one carge only \$8.65 a year. By drastic co-nomic programs, the Shah wants to raise incomes until in "the next 20 years, they should compete with the advanced countries of Europe," Again and again he said that there is no pride in being ruler of a At week's end the Shah took with him.

At week's full the Shah rook with him a firm commitment for increased U.S. military aid to Iran. Details were not disclosed, but from the State Department came word that the Shah was "extraordinarily satisfied."



SHAH & EMPRESS IN MANHATTAN PARADE To catch up with the caravan of civilization.

for a gaseous diffusion plant to make enriched uranium, plans for nuclear submarines, propulsion and guidance gear for rocket missiles.

The Blackball. Sympathetic Pentagon officials recommended White House approval: even General Maxwell D. Taylor. Kennedy's personal military adviser, came back from his European tour urging that the restrictions against France be relaxed. The soldier's argument: concessions to De Gaulle might soften his three-year-old ban on stationing of U.S. nuclear warheads in France, might induce him to put returning troops from Algeria under NATO command. But the State Department's advice -and Kennedy's own inclination-was to refuse. Let De Gaulle first make good his old NATO promises, they argued; moreover, including France in the small "nuclear club" would only bring additional claimants like the West Germans running to demand the Bomb for themselves as well. As Kennedy put it last week, the U.S. is "very reluctant to see the proliferation of nuclear weapons. But the French are grimly determined

with or without outside help, to go ahead

McMahon Act, the law that forbids giving U.S. nuclear secrets to any nation not already in possession of the bomb.\* But France argues that Kennedy's officials go officials go tions; often, say the French bitterly, the U.S. has blandly used the simple administrative device of refusing export licenses on some commodities that have nothing to do with nuclear secrets, such as The French resent suspections that the

force de Trappe is merely a device to enhance France's sense of grandeur. On the contrary, they linsis, the motive is an instinct for survival. Charles de Gaulle fears that the Kennedy Administration is edging toward atomic disengagement in Europe, tends more and more toward a defense posture depending on Polaris submarine missiles and long-range rockets fired from U.S. soil. Thus, argues De Gaulle. France and Europe need atomic weapons of their own.

So far only Britain qualifies for such help, which arouses French ire at the "Anglo-Saxon conspiracy" they are constantly decrying.

## GREAT BRITAIN

## End of the Affair?

With speed and resolution that were conspicuously lacking when they popped the closet eleven years ago, Her Majesty, experiment moved last week sections of the section of

On a tip from M.I.6, Britain's overseas intelligence branch, the government learned that the Red queens—they have long since parted—night he leaving Moscow, swore out warrants for their arrest under Britain's Official Secrets Act. At week's end, after checking every train, plane and ship from Russia, British police and intelligence agents from Accra to Zanzibar were still watting. Some highly placed Britons hoped they would wait a long, long time.

At the time of their defection, intimates and superiors—who included some of Britain's most respected intellectuals and public officials—argued by spy-thriller Gay Burgess could possibly be a spy. Said one friend: "They were too obvious." Both, it turned out, were combative, neuroric alcoholics who blabbed official secrets at cocktail parties, were avone manded for their indiscretions.

Throughout his lower-echelon Foreign Office career, handsome, curly-haired Guy Burgess was constantly in trouble, physically dirty and in debt; naturally, no one took seriously his close friendship with Atom Spy Alan Nunn May. Though a known homosexual and prone to savage fits of violence, flabby, fair-haired Donald Maclean was privy to top-level U.S. atomic information as wartime First Secretary in Britain's Washington embassy, later headed the American desk in the Foreign Office. To one casual acquaintance, Maclean's allegiance to Communism "stuck out a mile." Yet, though they might be "eccentric," both were "gentlemen." day, there are still many in Britain who scream "McCarthvism" at the suggestion that scientists or civil servants should be more closely screened. This month, in the wake of two other flagrant espionage cases, a government committee investigating security procedures recommended drastic reforms. Its findings stirred angry protests against what the Laborite Daily Herald called "spy mania," If Maclean and Burgess do return to Britain and come to trial, the full story of their defection should persuade the public that there have been occasions when pansies and pinks were presumed to be patriots. Meanwhile, the pair seemed to be sitting tight in Moscow, wearied by all the sudden interest, "Oh, tell them I've gone to Cuba." was all that questioners got out of the man who is known to his friends as Iim Andreevich Burgess.

## SOUTH VIET NAM

Victory by Radio?

In South Viet Nam, U.S. General Curtis LeMay, Air Force Chief of Staff, critically examined the Vietnamese air arm and found it good. Just before hosping into the pilot's seat to fly his jet KC-t35 to the Philippines, LeMay said: "1's perfectly apparent to me that the Vietnamese government is making rapid strides in its efforts to clear the country of Communist insurgents."

Other recent visitors to South Viet Nam were not so sure.

Victory Key, Back in Washington from a month of firsthand observation in the jungle were four sunburned, weary U.S. officers—a general and three colonels. To President Kennedy, the four antiguerrilla specialists reported that the war with the Viet Cong guerrillas is going better, but that the Communists are still winning. Some of the report's main points:

▶ The peasants remain more friendly to the Viet Cong than to the pro-Western government of President Ngo Dinh Diem, and the peasants are the key to victory. ▶ Corrupt local officials are putting a crimp in U.S. economic aid. Food for the peasants is spirited away and sold by local chieftains; other aid vanishes in transit to the provinces.

▶ Communications have improved but

are still lagging, making it difficult to spread Sajgor's anti-Communist message. Nature worked in Malaya—resettling peasants in "fortified villages" so that the guerrillas are cut off from peasant suptached to their ancestral fields; when they are moved, they usually stip off into the jungle to join the Reds, who promise to give them back their land. In two fortified villages, part of "Operation Sunrise," houses and medical care, the peasants

have discovered that life can be better

than before. Elsewhere, they have simply

been rounded up by uncomprehending

district chiefs and put to work without

pay. They listen sympathetically when

the Viet Cong describe the fortified vil-

lages as "concentration camps." What worries many U.S. observers is the divide-and-rule philosophy of President Diem, who is suspicious of any possible concentration of power against him. The fortified-villages operation, for instance, is split between two ministerial committees, one headed by Diem's powerful brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu, the other by one of Diem's secretaries of state; there is no liaison between the committees and very little within them-six or seven separate plans for rural reconstruction have been drawn up, and none are really working, Moreover, U.S. advisers complain that units of the South Vietnamese army can hardly make a move without first clearing it with Saigon, wasting price-

less time in striking back at the guerrillas. High Price. Washington has moved to mendy in part the lack of communications in the Vietnamese villages. Twenty-



FORTIFIED VILLAGE ABUILDING
The jungle calls.

three villages are already equipped with mimograph machines, enabling trained Vietnamese editors to produce daily newsappers with stories supplied by shortwave radio. More than 100 mobile film units tour the country showing short subjects ranging from how-to-do-it films on health and agriculture to hard-hitting exposés on the Viet Cong. The U.S. State Department, which helps with the scenarios, estimates that the films were seen by 17 million people last year.

Laiest effort; orders were placed last week for 50,000 transistor radioss, which will be sold to the peasants for about SS; each. The price is high, but the SS; each. The price is high, but the SS each to the SS each the property of the SS each to the SS each the SS each to t

## CENTRAL AFRICA

Royboy

"I have soum bare-arsed in the Makabusi River with many piccanins in my poorer days," Sir Roy Welensky once roard on television. He obviously thought his statement was enough to disprove the charge that he is anti-black. But as Prime Minister of the Central African Federation, jumbo-sized (6 ft. z in., 282 lbs.) Roy Welensky stands as the biggest and most powerful symbol of white supremacy in the largest and richest white colonial bastion still Her in Africa.

The Federation (Northern and Southern

Rhodesia and Nyasalandı has been kept by Britain's setaviņi milutence from failing into the turmoil of the Congo, and its mative population has not been so riven by 
tribal svazgery as Kenya's, But the 8,30coo blacks reent being dominated the propased 
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Folse Teeth, On the hustings. Sir Roys ("Roykoy" to his jovial white audiences) ("Roykoy" to his jovial white audiences) is a shouting, sweating but enaging demantaining a tenuous hold on his tentilke trousers. When his speech grows indistinct, he merrily apologizes for his badly fitting false teeth, He accuses Britain of "pandering to pan-Africanism," has called London's Lancaster House, where the Rhode-low

sian constitutional conferen

"The British government has sat on the fence for so long. I'm surprised it hasn't been cut in two," he sneered. He also hashed out at Adlai Stevenson, who had said that the white settlers added "an extra edge of trouble and bitterness" to the African scene, Replied Sir Koy; it is in fact the "white Africans who have brought as the African score of the strongly such African-controlled countries as Guinean dGhana are "dictates Siyas".

He weighed nearly 300 lbs. and supplemented his meager income by bosing professionally for "a pound a round." At 18 he won the heavyweight championship of he worth the heavy properties of the properties of histories for the properties of the properties of the champion of the properties of the properties of which he scared off all her other unitors with his first, he finally married Elizabeth Henderson, a waitress in a bolawaye cafe," however, and the properties of the properties of the home in Sulbidary handles SF Roy to the rose garden if he wants to talk shop with his political cronies.

The White Elephant. Promoted to engineer by the railroad. Royboy revived the moribund railroaders' trade union and became its leader. He then set out on a self-education program, broke railroad

rules on his trips by turning the throttle over to the fireman; by the light of the firebox. he devoured books from Karl Marx to Sherlock Holmes.

Taking the short step from union to politice. Welensky was elected to Northern Rhodesias territorial Legislative federation, Welensky believed in the gradual growth of "racial partnership" with the Africans. Though such gradualism made sense, it was outpaced by events and kenighted in 1925, failed to realize that he would have to come to terms with African antionalism. He forced Southern Rhodesia's black leader, Joshua Xkonon, into Banda and Northern Rhodesia's horter Rhodesia's Dack Political Remember 1920, failed to realize the Banda and Northern Rhodesia's Banda and Northern Rhodesia's black leader, Joshua Xkonon, into



SIR Roy WELENSKY

Kaunda into jail. (Recalling the tribulations of his people at the U.N. last week. Kaunda burst into tears.) Nationalist leaders nicknamed Welensky "the Elephant"; in their eyes, he was almost lit-

Welensky is assured of winning this week's election, but it will be a meaningless victory. The contest is being fought under existing federal election rules, in the vote; whites, though increasingly critical of Royboy, will overwhelmingly support him. In the long run, Welensky cannot stop the dissolution of the Federation. Nvasaland has already said that it will secede, and Northern Rhodesia will almost certainly follow if, as expected under its new constitution, political control passes to the blacks. White extremists in Southern Rhodesia would rather go it alone than remain in a federation that would ultimately be black-dominated. Savs Nyasaland's Hastings Banda: "We will soon write the Elephant's epitaph."

#### HONG KONG

Refugee Dilemma

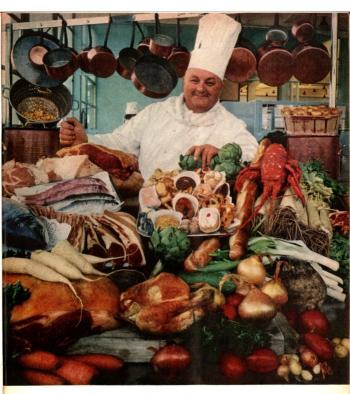
At the frontier bridge between Hong Kong and Red China, a beerly Australianborn constable said: "The only real problem is sending back the ones who don't have proper papers. Why, sometimes, they have proper papers. Why, sometimes, they are properties and the said of the contraction o

The grim question of refugees from Red China sor a rare public bearing last week in Hong Kong's Legislative Council. Four Chinese boys and two girls but darsensor and the second section of the Landson of leaky that it sank. Rescued by a passing junk, the six youngsters were vouched for by a Hong Kong relative who would guarantee their support. But the police arrested the six for illegal entry border. The Hong Kong Tiege Standard blasted the government for an "appallingly inhuman blunder." The president of Formosa's Free China Relief Association of Formosa's Free China Relief As

Over the Fence, It was not simply a case of hureacuric hearliesenses. Since the Communists sciend China in 130, 100 me, and the control of the control green Receive Red China cytically gives exit visus to the aged and infirm who are green Receive Red China cytically gives exit visus to the aged and infirm who are not not used a home, an average of 1,500 a mouth come over the horder leasily, and intelligently citizen proceed in the holds of rishing junks or by climbing the eight-flow fence that must adorn the 2-simile handfor-der with China. Under the earl rules of flow and the control of the control flow and the control of the control of the flow of the control of the control of the flow of the control of the control of the flow of the control of the control of the flow of the control of the control of the flow of the control of the control of the flow of the control of the control of the flow of the control of the control of the flow of the control of the control of the flow of the control of the control of the flow of the control of the control of the flow of the control of the control of the flow of the control of the control of the flow of the control of the control of the control of the flow of the control of the control of the control of the flow of the control of the control of the control of the flow of the control of the control of the flow of the control of the control of the control of the flow of the control of the control of the control of the flow of the control of the control of the control of the flow of the control of t

The cost to Hong Kong has been staggering. Since 1949, school population has leaped from 143,000 to 658,000, medical expenditures from 84,6 million to 856,3 million. Despite a vast bousing program, thousands of luckless refugees still sleep in doorways and on rooftops, or huddle in shantytowns clinging to the sides of fillis.

Ajar Door. Speaking in the Legislative Council last week. Colonial Secretary Claude Burgess said Hong Kong's 3,250,sq. mi.) was "now dangerously swollen" and required a restrictive immigration policy to maintain the present standard of living. In sum, the speech suggested that Hong Kong will get tougher on the refugees but will continue to leave the door slightly ajar. One telling point made by Burgess: the refugee problem is one that "no country in the world is in practice willing to share with us." Over the past ten years. Formosa has taken only 14.000 Chinese refugees from Hong Kong-little more than twice the number admitted to the U.S., and fewer even than Canada (20,000).



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## THE HEMISPHERE

#### CURA

Moscow's Man in Havana

(See Cover)

Helicopters beat low over Havana, and Russian-bulit MiG-19 sweptivmg jets sent sonic booms thundering down the capital's sea-front Maleckin Drive. In every town along the 760-mile length of Club, the speechmakers mounted their platforms to trumpet victory to the assembled populace. The first anniversary of Field Castro's triumph over the haphazard U.S-Jacked Bay of Pies investors and the result of the result of the results of the Castro's triumph over the hapter standard Abay Day by just abeed, of Castro's Constitution of the Castro's Communist Castro's Constitution of the Castro's Communist Castro's Castro's Communist Communist Communist

But this year, unlike last, Cuba's revoultionaries have very little to congratulate themselves about. The regime still stands a well-armed dictatorship is not easily overthrown, as the Bay of Pigs fasco with demonstrated. Yet it is a leadership in indidemonstrated. Yet it is a leadership in characteristic of themselves the embryos beat properties of the hemispheric neighbors, bestel by economic catastrophe and torn by a bitter, not vesettled internal struggle for power.

The falling out among Marxists was something new for Cuba. Suddenly, Fidel Castro, until now Cuba's Maximum Leader and self-declared No. 1 Marxist, had lashed out publicly at the island's official Communist Party and had posed a fascinating question: Who is the real bose in from himself, or the Communist Party's old-line professionals, who get their instructions from Moscow?

Revolution in a Raffle, Castro's amover was as clear as he could make it he was still in charge. Last month, in a marathon 3;-bour speech to his countrymen, he accused the old party regulars of aide his followers in favor of its own cadres, of lowering a yoke on Cuba. Cried castro: "The only comrade who could be trusted; the only one who could be appointed to an important post on a peopointed to an important post on a peoadministration, any place, had to be an old Marsist milliant. They thought that

they had won the revolution in a raffic. As quickly as the split was opened to public view, Cuba's Communists hurried to smooth it over. There is no breach, the control of the special party. How, official organ of the Communist Party, Vet only a unity of necessity Joins Castro's wild-eyed impulsive revolution area and the party is longtime regular-raise and the party is longtime. The communist party and commands its macromunist party and commands its macronic party and commands and party party

He is Blas Roca, 53, secretary-general of the party, for 26 years Moscow's most trustedly servile man in Havana, and now determined, if he gets the chance, to shape Cuba to the Kremlin's liking, Blas

Roca is an orthodox Communist, cynical, opportunistic, dedicated. He believes in party discipline, and in a Cuba run by committees of technicians under the rigid control of a polithuro of himself and his fellow professionals. By micro and by brand of Marxism, his barefoot government-by-impulse, and his insatiable appetite for personal adulation. Because he could do nothing else. Rota joined forces could do nothing else. Rota joined forces for the property of the could be considered to the could be considered to the could be considered to the could be considered by the considered by the could be considered by the could be considered by the cons

papers counted 280 bus breakdowns on the Havana's streets in one day alone recently, "What am I supposed to do when this thing finally goes—join the milliar's aid the disgranuled driver of a 1955 Cadillac tata. Cubnas are learly of the Coca-Cola they drink—it has been known to contain the conceivenance gets; in bars they pointedly order Cole "ain bacilli" (without germs). Wij father would be very said to see the conceived of the cole of the col

on the face of Cuba is clearer still in the



Castro & Roca

A partnership producing ruination.

ruination to what was once one of the

Soot & Soup. The face of Cuba seems to be crumbling like the sea wall along Havana's beautiful Malecon Drive. The gay city is now grey and, for a Latin capital, uncharacteristically quiet. No visitor can fail to note the soot-smudged dinginess of the Habana Riviera and the Habana Libre, once the city's flossiest hotels, Silent knots of Iron Curtain technicians, gun-toting militiamen, and bewildered peasants brought to Havana for Marxist orientation have replaced the thronging tourists who once filled their lobbies. Nightclubs like the Tropicanastill ballyhooed as the world's biggestcontinue to operate, but with a Cuba socialista beat, and the leggy pony chorus now does Russian folk dances. The great restaurants have two choices on the menu -half-dollar-sized steak (at \$6 a crack) and spaghetti; on the street, the hamburger stands serve watery bean soup.

Nothing seems to work. Havana's transportation system is coasting to a halt for lack of spare parts and mechanics to install them. One of Castro's captive newsstatistics of economy. The country runs on sugar, and under Communism sugar has been ruined. Little or no cane has been replanted for three years; most fields have not been fertilized. Many of the expert cane cutters who normally harvest the crop are in the militia, and the "volunteers" who replace them have hacked the stalks so badly that normal regrowth is stopped or stunted. In pre-Castro years. Cuba could count on about 5.000,000 tons of sugar, for which it got an average \$500 million, most of it from the U.S. in preferential prices. Fortnight ago, Cuba's Minister of Industry, Che Guevara, who, if nothing else, is the most candid of Cuba's new rulers, reported on this year's crop to a meeting of sugar workers: "The first thing we must say is that this harvest has been bad." With the rainy season beginning, said

Guevara, only three or four sugar mills of 160 in Cuba were meeting what he called "conservative targets." The outlook: 4,000,000 tons or less, which, with last year's carryover, will bring Cuba only \$356 million, or a bare 53% of sugar earnings in pre-Castro 1057. Even that



CONTACT MAN RODRÍGUEZ Red on the inside.

sum will not be in hard cash, but in highpriced barter goods from the Soviet bloc, which has replaced the U.S. as Cuba's major trading partner.

Profits into Losses. At night, Havana's once bright lights are dimmed for economic reasons; each kilowatt-hour of electricity, the Communists tell the people, costs 345 grams of oil, which comes from Russia and is paid for with scarce sugar. The new poverty has halved Cuba's per capita income. The figure in 1957 was \$374 for each of the country's 6,400,000 people, and Cuba ranked second among the 20 Latin American nations; now it is among the last seven on the list with a real per capita income of \$185. Profitable domestic industries once made Cuba 90% self-sufficient in a long list of items: cigarettes, beer, soap, detergents, evaporated milk, tires and tubes, cement, refined petroleum, clothing, paints. Now all have been nationalized; production has faltered and profits have turned into

The cigarette industry lost about \$2.750.000 in the second half of 1961, the breweries more than \$5,000,000. Soap was a big-time pre-Castro industry, with an annual 50,000-ton output, plus another 10,000 tons of detergent. Today the soap ration (when available) is one bath-size cake per person per month, plus a small packet of detergent for two persons per month.

The Communist world's promises to make Cubs a model of insular self-sufficiency have proved empty. The Cubun press has reported grandiose plans for more than 76 new factories, including plants for ballpoint pens, gum erasers, gasoline pumps, auto parts and batteries, poultry processing, machine tools, meat processing, shipbuilding, oil refining, electric power, stee milling and nail manufacturing. So far, Cuba's socialist partners have built four juice-canning plants, two

cotton mills and a biscuit bakery. But in the other direction, Cuba has sent shiploads of machinery and furniture to Rus-

Making History. Before Communism. Cuba grew 70% of its food; today domestic food production has dropped by 50%, and little comes in from the rest of the Communist world. The country is not starving, but Havana, a city of 1,200,000, is getting hungry. In a way, its citizens are making history. In 1842, during the hated Spanish rule, the poorest-fed Cubans on record-Negro slaves from Africa-were guaranteed by law and custom at least 8 oz, of cooking fat and 4 lbs. of vegetables. Under Castro's rationing system, citizens of Havana are now allotted 3 oz. of meat or fish a day, 3 oz. of rice, 1 oz. of cooking fat and 8 oz, of vegetables. Even that meager ration is hard to come by. Housewives start lining up at 3 a.m. before the neighborhood groceries, which open at 8. Almost always, the end of the food comes before the end of the line.

"If this is socialism, you can have it."
said a Habareer to a visiting journalist a
few weeks ago. Some 200,000 of his fellow
Cubana—mostly of the middle class—
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To top it off, Castro's noisy insults and his slave trader's offer to sell for \$62 million the 1.179 Bay of Pies prisoners have disgusted and alienated many of the Latin Americans at first disposed to treat his revolution kindly (even though his may still be a name to reckon with among Latin America's back-country illiterates). Last week the strongest of the 60 sick and wounded prisoners Castro has sold on credit were in the U.S. to beg funds to buy themselves and the other Spellman contributed \$5,000 to their cause. From Mexico. onetime Cuban Vice President Guillermo Alonso Pujol flew to Havana, paid \$100,000 cash for his son. a private in the exile brigade, and flew out

Chance to Ride, Despite what oratorical mileage he can still get out of the Bay of Pigs. Castro's people cannot live on oratory. The revolution is foundering. and for advice the amateur student of Marxism has had to turn increasingly to Cuba's old pros in the field. For Roca it was the opportunity the party had been looking for ever since it rose up 37 years ago in Cuba's eastern Oriente province. In all their years of maneuver and propaganda, the Communists had never found popular support among Cubans. Cynical and corrupt, the Reds had enjoyed only brief periods of influence by dealing with detested dictators, which inevitably added to their later disfavor. Now suddenly they saw a chance for a ride on the wave of the future.

No one yearned more for power than Blas Roca, the dogged party, chieftain who had made the long climb up through the raths, memorating his Marcial cattenation of the control of the control of the rather than the control of the control and the control of the control of the knows how to smile when he is sarger, garee publicly when he disagree privately, listen when he wants to speak, make due, his temper even when slapped in the face.

his temper even when slapped in the lace.

A Way Out. Eldest son of a poor shoemaker named Francisco Martinez and his common-law wife, Blas Roca was born July 24, 1908 in Manzanillo's working-class district of San Nicolás. The children took their mother's family name; Roca was named Francisco Calderio, nicknamed "Paco," meaning Little Frank. Known as a size of the state of the st

"Paco." meaning Little Frank. Known as a viro—someone not deeply intelligent, but clever—he managed to get through grammar school before he had to join his brothers cutting leather and stitching peasant shoes in a tiny home workshop. Against the bleak prospect of a lifetime at the cobbler's bench, the Communists offered a way up and out.

Before long, Roca was an official of Manzanillo's Communist-controlled shoe workers' union and deeply involved in the party's struggle for recognition. Unable to get anywhere on their own, the Communists sought to make a deal in August 1933 with Dictator Gerardo Machado. whom Cubans knew as "the butcher of Havana." Virtually the entire country was on general strike against Machado, and the Reds were offered control of Cuba's entire Labor Confederation if they would denounce the strike. The party accepted the offer. Four days later, Machado fled. leaving the Communists behind as the dictator's last remaining supporters.

The mistake is still remembered as "the August error." Blas Roca survived the purge that followed, and even moved up to boss the Oriente provincial party machinery. He made a pligrimage to Moscow as a delegate to the Seventh Congress of the Compounist International and there



Anti-Communist Matos Green on the outside.

he obviously impressed his superiors, Jacques Duclos, the pudgy French Communist who once strongly inducenced North American Communists, once de-Red in the Americas, On Roca's return to Cuba, the middle-class intellectuals who had been running things were deposed. Shoemaker Roca, a man of the prolectariat, was installed as the secretarygeneral and big boss. a post he has held

All for Cuba, Soon, like his predecessors, he was searching for a deal. Fulgencio Batista, the tough army sergeant who rode a coup to power in 1933, was now the man in charge. In return for what support the Communists could give. he allowed the party to start publishing its newspaper Hov, and then, as the friendship warmed, gave the Reds what they wanted-control of the Cuban Labor Confederation. The next objectivereal popular appeal-was somewhat harder to achieve. Hoping to disguise Moscow's controlling arm. Roca set out to "Cubanize" the party. The word commissar was banned from party publications, and the Communists even spoke gently of their bitterest enemy, the Roman Catholic Church, to which 90% of all Cubans belong. Yet Roca did not mistake where the orders came from, "We must never forget that the important thing is the security of the Soviet state. he once told a Hoy editor.

When Batista's term ended in 1044, the party tumbled back into obscurity. In true Communist fashion, Roca recognized no defeat: "Of course, Cuba will be a socialist country some day." he told a U.S. newsman. "'When' is the only question suitable for discussion." But he had little to go on. Batista's freely elected successors, first Grau San Martin, then Prio Socarrás, wanted no part of the Communists, stripped away their control of the labor confederation. In two years from 1948 to 1950, registered party members dropped from 150,000 to 55,000. Even Batista, when he returned to power at gunpoint in 1952, had no deals to offer this time. Anxious to stay on the right side of the U.S., whose sugar and tourist dollars filled Cuba's (as well as his) pockets, he went so far as to outlaw the Communists and drive them underground. There they stayed until Castro came along seven years later.

"Petty Putsch." At that, the Communists almost missed the boat with Fidel. When Castro led a gang of young rebels in a foolhardy frontal assault on Batista's Moncada barracks in 1953, the old partyliners called it a "petty-bourgeois putsch." In 1957, when Castro went into the Sierra Maestra hills to start his guerrilla war. they again dismissed him as an ineffectual "adventurer"-a Communist phrase for amateurs. But Castro survived and grew stronger, and the possibility of an alliance began to dawn on both sides. Though Castro was a hero in the hills with great popularity among Cuba's peasants, he had little support in Havana itself. In April 1958 he called a general strike which

failed miserably. Communists blamed the failure on the fact that they had not participated. Actually, the strike was doomed before it started. Cuba's workers were among the most advanced in Latin America; only seven countries paid higher industrial wages. The workers acted as if they had never heard of Fidel Castro.

they had never heard of Fidel Castro. Nonetheless, Carlos Stafale Modifique. a middle-class intellectual who was gen-earlily considered No. 2 to Roca in the party, went into the falls to make contact with Castro's revolutionaries. Fidel alcertification of the control of the c

Signs of Melonism. Next to go Communist were Cuba's unwilling labor unions. Though the Communists campaigned hard for elections leading up to the first Cuban Labor Confederation convention, they were rejected. Going into the convention, 26 out of 33 syndicates were Communist-free. As the delegates were about to choose confederation leaders, Castro appeared to harangue the union men about unity, and insist that the Communists be represented. Once in, they gradually purged anti-Communist elements. Castro opened the way for Roca's militants to take over the universities. He removed his anti-Communist Provisional President, Manuel Urrutia, and replaced him with Old Communist Osvaldo Dorticós. The anti-Communists who were left in the government joked



COMMUNIST ARTILLERY ON HAVANA SEA WALL And the pony chorus does Russian folk dances.

rebel beard he still wears. Once more the Communists, in their search for power, had found someone to hang onto.

The Hour Is Coming, Blas Roca was ready with his apparatus, and with his made-in-Moscow policies. Now he offered both to Castro, who had defeated Batista but had not the vaguest idea how to run Cuba, or carry on his revolution.

Not to alarm Cubans, Castro loudly proclaimed that "this revolution is not Red, but olive green." Behind the scenes, Roca's men quietly took over indoctrination of the army, and set up the G-2 security force. The original 26th of July rebels, many of them anti-Batista and anti-Vanqui but Cuban nationalists all the way, bitterly protested the intrusion, In October 1959, a bearded leader of Castro's rebel army. Huber Matos, resigned, saying that "the hour is coming when anyone who does not commune with Communism has to leave or be accused of being a traitor," Castro had him arrested on charges of treason and sentenced to 20 years in iail.

bitterly that the revolution was "like a watermelon, green outside and Red inside"

Before long it was Red outside as well. Raúl Castro and Che Guevara visited Moscow, but in doing so obviously contributed to Khrushchev's uneasy feeling that there was a decidedly amateurish quality to the new Cuban Marxists, While Castro could be used, he was dangerously eccentric, and while he proclaimed his socialism, he gave socialists everywhere a black eve by ruining Cuba's economy. Last August, as the economic slide steepone of the promoters of projects that were not planned," The next month. Castro Puppet President Dorticós and Roca were in Moscow together, Dorticós was received cordially, and went home before the 22nd Party Congress. Roca stayed on for the congress, and for more Moscow coaching.

Something Up. When Roca got back to Cuba, the Communists started moving in at an accelerated pace, Castro announced himself "Marxist-Leninist." He accepted "Geletive leadership." and insisted that he had "never aspired to be a Caesar. "Talk went around that the new directorate of the O.R.I. (Integrated Rev group formed to make the transition to a single ruling Communist Party for Cuba, would consist of seven men, weighted in favor of Roca. Then. Castro was removed from the presidency of the National Agrarian Reform Institute and replaced to Rodriguez.

This winter it was plain that something was up. Rumors raced through Havana that Castro had been overheard in a restaurant cursing the old-line Communists, that Castro had sounded out a Latin American government (the whisper had it as Brazil) about the chances of asylum. On FeA, Castro, whose monumental ego keeps him constantly before hep shift of 22 days. Word spread that the was being shored saich but Castro was holded pay on the Castro was helded pay on the Castro was holded pay on the Castro was hold

On his return, he expanded the O.R.I. directorate to 25 members, consisting of 15 of his own men, only ten of Roca's old guard. At the top of O.R.I., there would now be a five-man secretariat headed by himself: Roca, listed No. 5, was the only old Communist named. Cuba would now have a Vice Premier to take over in case anything happened to the Maximum Leader himself: he would be Raúl Castro Fidel's brother. Then Castro went on TV to denounce the Reds and reassert his own leadership. He could not lambaste Roca (he was too strong), but he lashed out at Roca's lieutenant. Anibal Escalante, purged him from O.R.I. and drove him into exile in Czechoslovakia. Blas Roca himself dropped out of sight on an "inspection tour" of the provinces. Moscow pondered two weeks, then in a Pravda editorial proclaimed that Castro had been justified.

Spurt Up, Trend Down. In any struggle for power between Castro and the Communists, each side has strengths and weaknesses, and very likely there is currently an unsentimental and unresolved alliance. Castro's blunders and the hardships that have resulted have undoubtedly tarnished his hero's image. But he alone still has the charismatic name, the voice, the face, the popular appeal. For their part, the professional Reds have the organizational techniques, the indoctrination textbooks, and a more patient spirit (Roca wanted Castro to lay off the Catholic Church longer, and not to alienate prematurely the technicians needed for the first round of the takeover). Communists are more practical planners, even if they manage to botch up agriculture wherever they are. Mother Russia now controls Cuba's imports, and its purse strings, too. In the beginning, the Kremlin may have wanted only to use Castro without being stuck with him. But now it has a \$750 million investment in Cuba, and as Castro fervently wraps his arms around Marxism. Soviet prestige before the world is deeply involved.

At present, each side has need of the other, but it is a precarious equilibrium. and neither can leave it at that. "If I were plotting a fever chart I'd give Fidel's line a short spurt upward, but surely the trend must point down," says a foreign diplomat in Hayana, Working in Roca's favor, say the experts, is the massive indoctrination that has brought 60,000 young Cubans from the countryside to fill expropriated Havana mansions. By day, they learn a trade; by night they learn a Roca brand of Communist discipline. "One day." says a diplomat, "Fidel will have to face all those he has sent to school. He is not likely to shake off the Communists now. More than ever he is surrounded by the personnel of the party. If the Communists keep quiet, prod a little here and there, and offer adulation, eventually they will grab away the real power."

Wither on the Vine, Looking on, the U.S., exactly a year after the Bay of Pigs, is following a conspicuous game of "look, no hands." The Kennedy Administration, once burned on Cuba, puts little faith in the wishful theories that Castro might be helped in his fight with the Communists, or converted into a Caribbean Tito, Mayerick expeditions to Castroland from Florida are headed off; the exile counterplotters have dispersed-the CIA seeks them out occasionally to see what they are up to, but offers no real help, A few two- and three-man CIA expeditions land in Cuba to bury containers of weapons for possible future use. Small-scale guerrilla bands fight and die in Cuba without U.S. help.

But all the emphasis is on letting Castro wither on the vine, while other Lation nations are helped through the Alliance for Progress. The U.S.-imposed comonic emthalliance in the comparison of the comsistence of the comparison of the comsistence of the comparison of the comparison of the comparison of the comtage of the comparison of the comparison of the comtage of the comparison of the comparison of the comtage of the comparison of the comparison of the comtage of the comparison of the comparison of the comtage of the comparison of the comparison of the comtage of the comparison of the comparison of the comparison of the comtage of the comparison of the comparison of the comparison of the comtage of the comparison of the comparis

The desperate turns a disheartened Cuba may take are many. The Bay of Pigs invasion did Castro the invaluable favorso essential in fastening a dictatorship on a people-of convincing the discontented that resistance is futile. Most of the diplomats and foreign journalists in Havana (who can no longer count on the frankness of those they talk to) see little chance of a popular revolt, and sense that, though greatly diminished, the reservoir of idealism and expectancy that Castro began with still exists among many campesinos. The better-off who wish to leave still crowd the Pan Am and KLM flights at the rate of 2,000 a week, having been compelled to leave all their money behind. Like Communists everywhere, those in Cuba may not know how to run an economy or make the public happy, but they know how to hold control. A likelier possibility is a fallout among the factions who govern, and it is a U.S. worry that when it suits the Communists, Castro might be found murdered with a U.S. pistol lying near by. The same thought must trouble Castro, for he no longer moves around freely, unattended, Already assassination attempts have been reported against Brother Raul.

Brother Reall.

For the present odeline Communitae.

For the present must be him hornize
and dare not switch off his loudspeaker.

Perhaps they are not yet prepared to inherit the mess. But another realizament
of leadership seams inevitable, and much
the present the present the present the seams of the present
Blas Roaz. Redriguez & Co. For Culs.

His Roaz. Redriguez & Co. For Culs.

He melancholy prospect is of continued
hardship and little hope of freedom or improvement. In which case men of cunning
and metalls have the best chance of surbeing family in place Road, lagures on

Being family in place Road, lagures on



"Volunteers" Harvesting Sugar Cane
Almost always, the end of the food comes before the end of the line.



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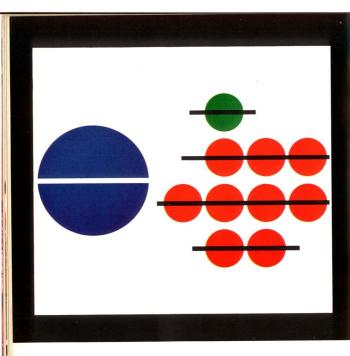
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#### CANADA

#### Date in June

Few suitors had ever waited so long to mame the date. Last week, having filtred with an election since last June, Conservative Prime Minister John Diefen-baker, 66, finally declared his intentions, for June 18, Canadá's 9,8ee00 voters to renew Diefenbaker's mandate or return to office what the opposition calls the "Liberal Team" led by onetime External Affairs Secretary Lester B. ("Mike")



DIEFENBAKER Some debatable eggs . . .

Pearson, 65—or possibly give neither a clear majority in what is starting off as the tightest Canadian election race this century.

Everyone in Ottawa's House of Commons knew roughly what to expect when the Prime Minister rose for his announcement. Elected in 1958 with the largest parliamentary majority in Canadian history, Diefenbaker still had eleven months to go in his five-year term, though it is never prudent to go to the country at the last moment. He would really have preferred to delay the election until September, he said, but the Liberals' "delaying tactics and obstruction" had made it "almost impossible to proceed with the business of the House." Thus, Diefenbaker explained blandly, "the only course" open to him was to seek dissolution of Parliament and call an immediate election

Better June than Later. The P.M.'s complaint that Pearson's 51 Liberals managed to block the Tories' massive majority of 203 M.P.s fell rather lamely, the more so since Tory strategists had every reason to prefer June to September. The Tories recently boosted old-age pensions by \$10 a month, and this gift was likely to be fresher in mind. Western farmers, grateful to the Tories for selling of \$228 million in surplus grain to Red China, are in a better mood now than they are apt to be after the summer's expected drought. And by fall, if Britain joins the European Common Market, Canada may lose its low Commonwealth tariffs on its Sooo million exports to Britain, bringing trouble to Canadian export industries.

More important catcheries than a dustdry wrangle over the Liberals' parliamentary tactics should provide the stuff of the campaign. Probably not since Canada re-



Pearson
...in Red baskets.

jeted reciprocity with the U.S. in the election of 1911. ("No truck nor trade with the Vankees!") have more fundamental to the unique the value of the properties of the trade of the U.S. at home, a town over the pervasive commercial and cul-tural influence of the U.S. At home, a basic economic imbalance has slowed Can-ada's growth rate to less than 1%, while the trade of the U.S. At home, and the U.S. At home, and

Time for Better Men. The Liberals' Pearson pronounced himself "delighted" with the June date and got off the first blows in a last Commons blast, Pearson judged Canada's affairs to be "in a morass from which the government is unable to retreat with grace or emerge with credit." went on to strum the two themes that the Liberals intend to stress on the hustings: that the Tories have shown themselves unable to cope with "economic stagnation" at home, and are answerable for a decline in Canada's prestige abroad. Recalling that the Tories once thundered against the pre-1957 Liberal regime for putting too many of Canada's trading eggs in one basket. Pearson snapped: "The

only new baskets of any significance which

have been developed are Red China and

At the Gallup poll's last precampaign sounding, the Liberals (who ruled Canada for 22 years from 1935 to 1957) narrowly lead the Tories by 43% to 38% among voters who have made up their minds. A more important figure is the 31% undecided. In such a circumstance, two minority parties, the farm-labor New Democratic (11%) and Social Credit (8%). may pull enough votes to deny either Tories or Liberals a clear majority of the Commons' 265 seats. Either way the Tory majority will probably be substantially cut. Diefenbaker and Pearson are both in good health for the campaign; both talk as if they expect to win, Pearson, a Nobel prizewinner, is much respected, but Diefenbaker, though his popularity has fallen off, is considered a better down-to-earth campaigner. The closeness of the race means that the give-and-take of campaigning will have a lot to do with the final judgment.

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#### PEOPLE

Though it may seem like it at times. Rome, after all, is not Hollywood-a fact that Cinemactress Sophia Loren, 27 rudely learned last week. Scheduled to receive her Academy Award Oscar for Two Women at a black-tie do in Rome. Sophia was snubbed by some of Italy's foremost politicians, and the affair had to be canceled, Left-Wing Socialist Pietro Nenni, unhappy that Sophia's sister married a Mussolini, sent his regrets; Entertainment Minister Alberto Folchi, aware that Sophia is living in sin with Producer Carlo Ponti (since bigamy charges brought against Ponti forced them to disayow their 1957 marriage early this year), developed a diplomatic cold. Finally, 1961's best actress had to accept her Oscar at a small reception in her own apartment. "I didn't expect a state reception," said she, "but I had hoped to be honored as an Italian receiving a high international prize.

"I have been cryine for joy." said Mrs. Borton Powers, 2:; when Moscow re-level her husband Francis Gary Powers, and the saiders a 3-mounth imprisonment for his U-2 spy flight. Last week, two months after resuming her eight-year marriage (no children). raven-haired Barbara Powers swallowed 28 Kembutal sleeping pills—a near fatal dose—and lay unconscious for several hours in Washington's Georgetown University Hospital before she was removed from the danger list.

Turning up at West Point for a two-day visit. Nobel prizewinning Novelist William Faulkner, 64, confessed himself "pleasantly astounded" at the sharpness of the G.I. types. At Princeton and the University of Virginia, said he, the queries had been "a little soft," but the cadets,



FAULKNER & CADETS
Pleasantly astounded.

having boned up on The Hunder and Light in August of days past, were "up" for the meeting. Is a writer ever suffified asked one. If he is replied Faulkner, he should "cut his throat and quit." Which of his books was his favorite? The Sound and the Fury, because, like a crippled child, it caused him the surgrets. Unaccountably, Paris a question or a question on an automatical properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the automatical properties. The superior of nationalism gets into literature, it stops being literature,"

Thirty-six years after he started out as a sidewalk sweeper for the St. Louis Zoo. R. Marlin Perkins, 57. onetime moderator of NBC-TV's popular Zoo Parde, goes back on Oct. 1 as its \$2:520-a-year boss. A herpetologist who once missed a TV show because a rattler bit



PERKINS & BEULAH THE BOA Rehearsally bitten.

him on the hand during rehearsal. Perkins has directed Chicago's Lincoln Park Zoo since 1044. accompanied Sir Edmund Hillary in a fruitless Himalayan hunt for the Abominable Snowman in 1060. St. Louis should prove almost as lively. Among the charges passed on by retiring (after a) eyears) Zoo Director George F. Vierheller, 70: a troupe of dancing elephants. a joint Ion-direct-loopard training act, and Mr. Moke, the talking chimp (complete vocabulary: 'mannuma' and 'mo').

Convinced that nuclear war is "an even greater fear than despotism," Cellist Pablo Cosols, §5, last week launched in San Francisco what he describes as a twoyear, worldwide "personal crusade for peace." Taking up the baton for his first public concert in the U.S. in 34 years.

⇒ War and Peace? Henry V?



Casals in San Francisco Peacefully convinced,

Casals conducted his own El Pescher (Flw Munger), a Christmas oratorio that he first swore would not be performed until the occasion of Francisco Franco's downfall (it had its première at Acapalco, Mexico, in 1960.) Proceeds from the tour, which may carry him as far as Moscow and Prague, will be "dedicated to the preservation of human dignity, love and fratentity."

As the only woman president in the history of Poulkeepie's 101-year-old college for young women. Vasar's energetic Saroh Gibson Blanding, 65; has since her arrival in 1046 nearly tripled endowment (to \$\$30, million), doubled prolessors salaries (to a median of \$\$10,000.) and hoosted annual gifts 17-10d (to \$\$1.49,010 in 10f1). Last week Vasar's trateses, only tool woman trate is the her in a hurry, amounced that they were already hunting for her replacement a good two years before her mandatory retiement in 10f4.

Joining the affluent society as a lawyer and bestselling author with an income estimated at \$250,000. Richard M. Nixon moved into a \$135,000 Beverly Hills ranch house with a swimming pool, three fireplaces, four bedrooms, six baths, and Groucho Marx for a neighbor. Established in his new domain, the ex-Vice President even had a sly gag about just missing out on a roomier, rent-free setup across the country, As Presidential Aide Ted Sorensen told it last week, he met Nixon at a recent Junior Chamber of Commerce luncheon, and the conversation came around to J.F.K.'s inaugural address, "I wish I had said some of those things," commented Nixon, "What part?" asked Speechwriter Sorensen, swelling



## New car meets its third owner

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only car you can buy with the engine moved far forward over the wheels, to give you greater stability, easier steering and no big hump in the front floor.

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# BUICK



Why industry can't "drink" the same water you do

To make most water fit for drinking takes some doing. Even then it's rarely pure enough for industry. . For instance, too much oxygen in it corrodes big boilers. And calcium and magnesium cake their insides. Plain old H<sub>2</sub>O simply isn't good enough any more, and the men who work with water count on the Cochrane Divi-

sion of Crane to take the trouble out of it. Because the use,

re-use and disposal of waste water is increasingly important to them, Crane has dramatically expanded its research and facilities. So much so that today-from water treatment equipment to plumbing-Crane has become one of America's great single source manufacturers. A good company to

know. Crane Co., New York 22. New York and Crane Canada Limited Montreal Quebec. Plumbing - Heating - Air Conditioning - Valves - Pumps - Water Treatment - Electronic Controls - Piping - Fittings

with pride-"that part about 'Ask not what your country can do for you . . .? deadpanned Nixon. "The part that starts, 'I do solemnly swear . .

When his wife Mary impulsively bought an \$8,400 gold bed in London (Time, April 6), Ghana's Minister of Industries Krobo ("Crowbar") Edusei flew off the handle. Such luxury was just "not socialism," cried he. Nor was it what President Kwame Nkrumah meant when he ordered government officials to "set our own house in order." Piqued by the purchase, Ghana's newspapers began examining Crowbar's living conditions, discovered that he had set no fewer than five houses in order, among them a three-story pad outside Accra, which cost some \$200,000. with swimming pool, marble mosaics and a fountain. To Nkrumah, who recently spent \$1,000,000 to face-lift his 120-room palace, such high life was too much. Last week, he crowbarred Crowbar from his

Photographers' stools clattered to the floor, women screamed, and Japan's pocket paparazzi crawled all over one another for a better shot. In the eve of the storm at Tokyo International Airport, the dapper figure stood unruffled, not even clenching a tiny fist. "Too much has been written about me being difficult and obstinate." crooned a newly mellow Frank Sinatra, 46, on the first stop in a twomonth world tour to raise money for children's charities, "There's no new Sinatra. The difficulty has been on the other side. To prove it, Frankie actually chatted amiably with "the other side"-newspapermen-explaining that he was making the trip because, "as an overprivileged adult, I would like to help underprivileged children.

Beyond the age when most women mark even one birthday, Britain's Queen Elizaboth cheerfully celebrates two each year. Last week, with peripatetic Prince Philip back at anchor and her three children at her side, the Queen held a quiet family party at Windsor Castle on the occasion of her 36th birthday. The pomp and pageantry come on June 2, official birthday of British monarchs.

Laid low by a lump in his neck, ebullient Comic Jackie Gleason, 46, underwent surgery in Manhattan last week, rebounded with rotund resiliency and was soon eating and talking and eating.

Having zipped over the U.S. at 17,750 m.p.h. during his 17-orbit spin last August, Soviet Cosmonaut Major Gherman Titov, decided it was time for a more leisurely look. Titov, whose 25-hr. 18min, flight remains the world's record. requested a visa to attend an international space conference that opens in Washington next week. There he may get to meet a fellow space traveler, who is scheduled to talk about his own threeorbit flight: U.S. Astronaut Lieut. Colonel John H. Glenn Jr.





MRS. GAILLOT KNEELING

#### The Archbishop Stands Firm

In the garden of the archbishop's residence in New Orleans, a group of Roman Catholic women chatted and fingered their rosaries, switting for the Most Reverend Joseph Francis Rummel. 85, to lead them on a Holy Week pilgrimage of prayer to the city's shrines. They studiously tried to ignore women pickets protesting the archbishop's excommunication the day before of three Roman Catholics who had opposed his decision to desegregate the city's Catholic schools.

Suddenly, as Rummel appeared, a distraught, dark-haired woman fung herself through the gathering and fell on her knees before him. "I ask your blessing." the three who had been named in the excommunication order. "But I am not apologizing, Look up to heaven and admit the low large and the large and the low of Startled, Rummel said nothing, and Mrs. Gallot was led away by some of the women pilgrims. "May God have merge on you!" she said to the archibholp as

She rose from her knees.

Profession & Practice. That brief encounter between a Catholic woman and her archibishop expressed a profound turn of events in the South: the Catholic Church is finally resolving the contradiction between its profession and its practice in racial segregation. It is unmistak-

New Orleans' Picket & Pilgrims\* Expressing a profound turn of events.

# RELIGION

able church doctrine that segregation, in schools and churches, is against the law of God. Yet most Catholic priests and laymen, like Southerners of all faiths, have been brought up to believe in segregation. It has fallen to Rummel, in his old age, to make the key decision. Born in Baden, Germany, Rummel grew up in the Gemütlichkeit atmosphere of Manhattan's Yorkville district, and served in a number of New York City parishes, including one in Harlem, after his ordination in 1902. Named Bishop of Omaha in 1028. Rummel seven years later was appointed Archbishop of New Orleans. which boasts the largest Roman Catholic population (654,000) of any city in the Deep South.

Rumnel applauded the 1924 Supreme Court decision that outlawed segregation in public schools, and began to nudge his control to the control of the control o

E The "hot oil" line on the sign refers to gossip that Rummel or the archdiocese owned stock in a company that produces oil in excess of "allowables"—the officially authorized production limit.



MAKING PLEA TO RUMMEL

John Patrick Cody, 54, formerly of Kansas City, who recently returned to New Orleans from a visit with Pope John.

Genesis 21. Whatever their feelings, most of New Orleans' Catholics swallowed the order in silence. Not so Una Gaillot. The wife of a factory clerk and the head of a small racist outfit called Save Our Nation, Inc., she has two sons attending a Catholic high school, and holds an unshakable conviction that racial integration is a sin against God. She helped set up the picket lines around Rummel's residence, issued a flurry of mimeographed essays arguing that segregation is authorized in the Bible. One scriptural text she cited was Genesis 21, which describes how Sara asks Abraham to cast out from his house the Egyptian concubine Hagar, whose son "shall not be heir with my son Isaac." On the assumption that no Egyptian can be white. Mrs. Gaillot argues that this passage "surely must mean no playing together in school. Biblical scholars dismiss her interpretation of this and other texts as ridiculously narrow-minded.

Rummel sent letters warning some of his segregationist parishioners against further protest; last week, as the complaints and picketing continued, he recognized that his decision to desegregate, if it was to mean anything, required stern enforcement. Along with Mrs. Gallot, he formally excommunicated Leander Perez, 70, political boss of nearby Plaquemines

Parish, and Jackson Ricau. 44, executive director of South Louisians? Citizens Council. Although hundreds of Roman Catholics are technically excommunicated each year for such sins as marrying before a carbon of the control of the council of the c

The excommunicants professed to be shocked by the order, Politician Perez, who had earlier urged parishioners to pay back the archbishop by withholding dollars from Sunday collections, insisted that he was still a Catholic-"regardless of Communist infiltration and the influence of the National Conference of Christians and Iews upon our church leaders," Mrs. Gaillot insisted that she would take the matter to the Pope himself. But there was small chance of a hearing in Rome. Both the Vatican and the apostolic delegate in Washington said they would refer her complaints right back to New Orleans' spiritual leader; and L'Osservatore Romano, quite obviously reflecting the views of the Holy See, praised Rummel's actions as "admirable,

#### Dying Revival

The and of the nation's potwar religious revival may be in sight, says the Gallup poll. Five years ago, according to Callup's figures, 69% of the nation's Gallup's figures, 69% of the nation's its influence; now only 45% thinks, on During the same period, the proportion of those who believe that church influence is decliming has risen from 14% to 35%. Gallup also reports a drop-off in church of the control of the control of the control of U.S. adults attended services on a typical Sunday; last year's figure was 47%.

# A Seminary's 150 Years "We want to be on the frontier of the-

ological thought," says James I. McCord, president of the Princeton Theological Seminary, "We want to discuss the major issues confronting Christendom. We want a campus with sufficient openness that the whole church can converse with it." Beginning this week, the better part

of Protestant Christianity in the U.S. will be conversing with-and congratulating-Princeton Theological, The oldest, biggest and best of Presbyterian divinity schools is starting a 14-month celebration of its 150th anniversary. The most notable parishioner of Gettysburg's Presbyterian Church, Dwight Eisenhower, is honorary chairman of the celebration. Among the many churchmen who have agreed to lecture at Princeton in the coming months are such famed non-Presbyterians as Dr. Franklin Clark Fry, president of the United Lutheran Church in America. Willem A. Visser 't Hooft, General Secretary of the World Council of Churches, and Swiss Theologian Karl Barth.

Princeton Theological has been histori-



McCord at Princeton Theological Boring in on the major issues.

cally tied to the varying fortunes of its founding body: the Presbyterian Church. Nearly a third of the graduates from the Presbyterian-run College of New Jersey at Princeton, which was founded in 1746, entered the ministry during the 18th century. But even then churchmen detected the growth of godlessness on the campus. In 1812, responding to such fears, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church set up a seminary "to provide for the Church an adequate supply and succession of able and faithful ministers of the New Testament; workmen that need not be ashamed, being qualified rightly to divide the word of truth." Though its 14 neat vellow-grev stone buildings are located next door to the Princeton campus, the seminary has always been independent of the university.

The new seminary reflected the orthodoxy of its early teachers. The first professor hired. Dr. Archibald Alexander, was a strict, commonsensical Calvinist who believed that God's truth in the Bible was like a seal and "the human heart was like wax that receives the imprint of the seal. Another early teacher, Samuel Miller, endlessly lectured students on such matters of etiquette as why they should not spit tobacco juice on the carpet. "I have known a few tobacco chewers in whom this habit had reached such a degree of concentrated virulence." he wrote, "that they even compelled persons of delicate feelings, especially females, to leave the room, or the new, and retire in haste to avoid sickness of stomach.

A Missionary Theology. Princeton Theological sommant from the state of the state missionary theology—a theology that eventuates in action."

The seminary survived the faith-shaking fissures that divided Presbyterians during the 19th century, but was nearly torn asunder by a 20th century battle between moderate and ultraconservative theologians. During the '20s, faculty moderates wished to give a hearing to theologians who were not bound to a literal interpretation of the Bible; conservatives, led by Dr. I. Gresham Machen, argued that such deviationist views should not be allowed on campus. Separate services were held by the rival faculty factions, which fought for the allegiance of the student body. Eventually, the Presbyterian General Assembly had to step in to resolve the quarrel, and in 1929, many of the conservatives quit to form the new Westminster Theological Seminary in Philadelphia.

The man who put Princeton back on the theological map was Scotland-born John Alexander Mackay (rhymes with high), seminary president from 1936 to 1959. Although conservative, he was open to new trends in the church, brought in as lecturers such famed theologians as Emil Brunner of Zurich. "Mackay brought real excitement to the faculty," says Eugene Carson Blake, the Stated Clerk of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S. Mackay also doubled both the seminary's enrollment and its endowment, started the school's first doctoral program, founded the lively highbrow quarterly, Theology

Calls to Ministry. Mackay's work has been handsomely carried on by President McCord, 42, a jowly Texan who manages to be both a respected theologian and a top-drawer administrator. He himself teaches two courses-and is famed among students for his gestures: "the punt (cupped hands suggesting firmness) and "peeling the cabbage" (when he appears to chop ideas from his head). He has strengthened an already good faculty by adding such scholars as Old Testament Expert James Barr of the University of Edinburgh and Pastoral Psychologist Seward Hiltner of the University of Chicago. brought in language machines to speed student learning of Hebrew and Greek, Most of the seminary's 445 students are still Presbyterians, McCord is delighted that the majority plan to enter the pastoral ministry rather than seek a career in scholarship. Says he: "I've never seen a stronger motivation to service.

Because of its close ties to the Presbyterian Church, Princeton Theological has never had the international impact of such formidable nondenominational institutions as Harvard's Divinity School or Manhattan's Union Theological Seminary. But the great independent schools, McCord believes, have never been able to affect any single church the way Princeton has, Graduates of the seminary have founded seven other Presbyterian divinity schools; 60 former students have served as moderators of their church. Says Presbyterian Blake: "Our church has been the reflection of the Princeton Seminary all through its years-both its strengths and its weaknesses. It has had a massive influence.'

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TIME, APRIL 27, 1962



BRANCUSI IN HIS STUDIO: 50 YEARS OF INDIFFERENCE

#### Sculptor's Revenge

For more than 50 years, the Rumanianborn Sculptor Constantin Brancusi lived in Paris-and for more than 50 years, Paris studiously ignored him. He lived in a studio-shack among a cluster of crumbling shanties in the Impasse Ronsin, a coal-begrimed dead-end street in Montparnasse inhabited by struggling artists. With each passing year he became more cantankerous, his beard more scraggly, his clothes more rumpled. He had his share of French visitors-but they were mostly adoring women, whom he would feed tiny onions coated with cheese. His buyers usually came from abroad. When he sent some sculpture to the Salon des Indépendants in 1920, it was rejected as phallic. In all the years that he worked in Paris, the National Museum of Modern Art bought only three of his works.

Brancusi's whole world was his studio. and his "children" were the soaring birds, the metal eggs, the highly polished "essences" that filled it. When the city threatened to tear down the studio to make room for a hospital, the old man in desperation promised to leave the National Museum of Modern Art his entire collection if only he could be left alone. Paris agreed-and left him alone more than ever. When the doctors finally told Brancusi that he would die unless he went to a hospital, he replied, "I shall wait for God here, in my studio," There, death claimed him in 1957 early in his

82nd year. In his will, Brancusi had made one surprising stipulation in his bequest to the museum: his collection must be shown in an exact replica of his old studio. For five years the museum dragged its feet, and it was not until this month that the public could see the studio reproduced, at last, cracks and all. There were his rusting tools, the gleaming Blond Negress, the blocklike figures of the Kiss, various versions of the Comb, all looking like upsidedown thunderbolts, and a wooden King of Kings resembling vises piled on top of

each other, topped by an egg. Each day Brancusi had caressed these pieces, and each night covered them with cloth.

"It is pure joy that I am giving you," Brancusi had said, but whether he in-tended to or not, he was also taking a subtle kind of revenge on those who had ignored him. Acknowledging his country's guilt, Critic Pierre Schneider wrote in L'Express: "In France officialdom has shown itself faithful to its old principle: too indifferent at the hour of discovery; too poor at the hour of consecration."

#### Up from Goopiness

The taste of fame and the energizing sense of being the cause of controversy came to David Park only in the five years before his death in 1960. He was one of a number of painters who plunged into abstractionism and then returned to the figure-and his defection helped inspire a full-scale rebellion among painters around San Francisco. Dying of cancer at 49, he never fulfilled his own promise as an artist; yet his achievement was sufficient to make him one of the most significan. U.S. painters of the 1950s.

Last week a Park retrospective opened at the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, D.C., having originated at Manhattan's Staempfli Gallery and traveled to Boston and Nashville. Still ahead on its schedule -and new stops may be added-are the Oakland (Calif.) Art Museum, the University of Minnesota Gallery and the Krannert Art Museum at the University of Illinois. The show samples Park's early figurative works, his Picasso period, and finally the later paintings that have become his hallmark (see color). It is no fault of the organizers that, save for one, the abstractions are absent: Park destroved all that he could get his hands on.

'Whats' Determine "Hows." In 1929 Boston-bred David Park turned up in Berkeley, Calif., and except for a fiveyear teaching stint at Boston's Winson School, he remained there for the rest of his life. For a while he was a stonecutter for a sculptor; he got through the Depres-

sion with the help of the WPA, worked as a factory hand during World War II, eventually landed a job at the California School of Fine Arts in San Francisco. It was there that Park experimented with abstract expressionism.

The arrival at the school of Clyfford Still and later Mark Rothko were the catalysts in this conversion, but Park himself was already concerned with "big abstract ideals like vitality, energy, profundity, warmth." His own abstractions, as his friend, Painter Elmer Bischoff, describes them, were "goopy, sensuous arrangements of forms," but ironically, Park never found in goopiness the freedom that other artists did. Instead of losing himself in his work, he became overly concerned with style and technique. "I was artificially putting together forms," he said. And so, in 1950, Park painted a figurative picture called Kids on Bikes. "In immersing myself in subject matter," he said, "I have found that I paint with more intensity and that the 'hows' of painting are more inevitably determined by the 'whats.' I believe that my work has become freer of arbitrary mannerisms.

People of Potential. His subject matter was never more complex than that first picture: it was always the human figure swimming, boating, napping, walking. His people were rarely recognizable ("I like faces that are ambiguous"), and they oft en seemed blurred into their environment In both Bather and Ocean and Green Canoe, flesh takes on the color of earth the forest melts into water, and sky blend into sea. To some degree, a figure b Park, mute and thickly sculpted, can b seen simply as one more of nature's form: But it is also the one form that is ur predictable and hence imbued with my tery. As Park put it, "I like to pair people who could do anything but don

Soon after Park exhibited his Kids of Bikes, other painters followed his lea until there was a full-fledged San Franci co school of figurative artists. Since i members were refugees from abstraction the school has too often been hailed f its negative side. Park did not wish abolish abstraction; his only message w that it was not for everyone. "I believe he said, "that we are living at a tir that overemphasizes the need of newness

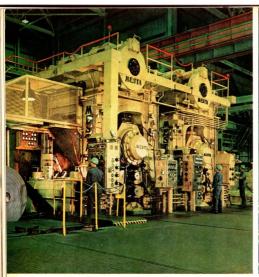


PAINTER PARK



THE LATE DAVID PARK, WHO PAINTED BOTH "BATHER AND OCEAN" AND "GREEN CANOE" IN 1958, WAS FOUNDER OF THE POST-ABSTRACTIONIST SAN FRANCISCO SCHOOL







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#### EDUCATION

#### The Six Rs

In his latest apopemptic on U.S. education, mordant Robert M. Hutchins, former chancellor of the University of Chicago, is telling audiences: "We no longer have the three Rs in this country. Instead we have the six Rs-remedial reading, remedial 'riting and remedial 'rithmetic.

#### New Haven for Women

Whiffing and poofing, Yalemen heard last week that little ewes may some day stray into the college as undergraduates, "Yale has a national duty," said a faculty report. "to provide the rigorous training for women that we supply for men." Moreover, "women should not be admitted on a token basis but as a substantial propor-tion of each class." Old Blues turned purple at the report, although Yale already has 800 women graduate students. But not so New Blues. Asked how Yale's 3.910 underclassmen would view girls at the gates, one senior replied crisply; "I think they would be ecstatic."

Yale girls will have to be formidable students. Last week's report also urged tighter admission standards to make Vale more than ever a place where the best brains prepare for graduate training and professional-particularly academic-careers. Said the report: "Candidates whose records show exceptionally high promise of continuing intellectual achievement should be sought out and admitted without regard for any other criteria save those indicative of emotional maturity and good character. All other applicants for admission should be considered in the light of the fact that Yale is first and foremost an intellectual enterprise.

A bit to the northeast, women also got their due-or something close to it. When the Harvard Corporation in 1892 approved the launching of Radcliffe College, it cautiously raised an academic fence between the female annex and the Harvard Yard by resolving that "no Harvard A.B, be given to women." But creeping feminism has been the rule since 1943, when Cliffies and Harvard men began taking their classes together under Harvard professors. Last week the Corporation came to a logical conclusion: it voted to bestow Harvard degrees on Radcliffe graduates. Starting with the class of 1063. Radcliffe girls will at last become Harvard women.

#### Meet Me in St. Louis

While Harvard's President (1869-1900) Charles W. Eliot won renown in Boston, his first cousin pioneered in St. Louis. The Rev. William Greenleaf Eliot, who had toiled in a post office dead-letter department before becoming a Unitarian minister, founded not only St. Louis' first Unitarian church and Washington University but also an influential family; among his grandsons is T.S. Eliot. Last week, fittingly enough, Washington University (fulltime enrollment: 6.000) named a Boston Eliot as its twelfth chancellor. He is Thomas Hopkinson Eliot. grandson of Charles W. and fifth cousin

A hearty, pipe-smoking man of 54, Cambridge-born Tom Eliot was never much of a proper Bostonian anyway. A son of Samuel A. Eliot, the famed Unitarian minister, he pronounced himself a Democrat at the age of ten. He alone at Browne and Nichols School, and after earning a magna cum laude in government at Harvard in 1928 and a Harvard law degree in 1932, he enlisted in F.D.R.'s New Deal.\* As a Labor Department lawyer Blueblood Democrat Eliot helped arbitrate the San Francisco general strike and Republican Lawver Ethan A. H. Shepley (1954-60), now chairman of the board of directors, Both men gave Washington a name for academic freedom, added luster to its faculty and first-rate medical school. Eliot's job is to bring the main 165-acre campus up to the standards of the medical school, which has harbored nearly all of Washington's six Nobel prizewinners, gets much of the income from the university's \$100 million endowment. Eliot aims to boost faculty research, hold down enrollment to get better students. A good start has already been made, Washington's admission standards have risen sharply; its students come increasingly from all over the U.S. And, as a sign that sports will not compete with scholarship, the football team remains emphatically de-emphasized: it has lost









THOMAS HOPKINSON FLIOT New roots for an old name.

in 1934. As general counsel of the Social Security Board, he helped defend the Social Security Act before the Supreme Court, At 33, he was elected to Congressonly to lose after one term to Boston's James Michael Curley.

Lawyer Eliot went on to run the Office of War Information's British Division in London, later served on a special commission that pruned the overgrown state agencies of Massachusetts, In 1952, after lecturing on government at Harvard, he became chairman of Washington's political science department. A practical scholar ungraced by a Ph.D., he co-directed a \$300,000 study of St. Louis' urban problems, last year became dean of Washington's liberal arts college, and then a vice chancellor.

Chancellor Eliot is in the tradition of two admirable predecessors: the late Physicist Arthur H. Compton (1945-53),

\* His equally unproper brother, City Planner Charles W. II, shocked purists in the 1930s by

#### Beer & Blades

Outwardly stern and arrogant, inwardly trembling. the two lads stand face to face in a room that smells of beer, blood and disinfectant. Each is dressed in a padded leather torso jacket. but except for steel-mesh goggles and noseguard, the head is vulnerable. Now each lad lofts a yard-long rapier with blunt point but sharp edges. At the umpire's "Los!" (go), they slash away-again, again, againsteel against steel for 15 minutes. The noise, astonishingly, is deafening. When steel slashes flesh, a doctor rushes in for repairs. Everyone happily retires to toast the prize: a fine Schmiss, or scar, the old Teutonic var-Not since the 1930s has

student swordplay been so fashionable in Germany. About 40% of all male students at West

Germany's 18 universities now belong to 800 fraternities, including about 380 that practice the dangerous art of "the sharp weapon.

Last month 15 of West Germany's most eminent professors rose in protest. Writing to every member of the Bundestag. they urged the outlawing of an atavism that is "utterly incompatible with our ethics." The professors, including Nobel prizewinning Physicist Max Born, got nowhere. The Bundestag is laced with the Alte Herren (alumni) of dueling societies. Fumed one Alter Herr: "Don't talk about

Drunk & Livid. Born in the late 18th century, dueling fraternities were originally aimed at preventing bloodshed between campus brawlers armed with pikes and daggers. As it turned out, they ritualized the violence. Setting rigid patterns of drinking and dueling, they became lodges of the most socially acceptable students. Each new member, called a fox, had to



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DueLers in Stuttgart
A Schmiss is as good as a smile.

prove himself in at least two duels, and later fight a dozen or so bouts as a blooded brother. Check scars were so prized that men with minor abrasions inflamed them with pepper or beer, or by placing a horsehair in the cut, and soberly got drunk on the theory that alcohol would make their scars more livid.

Today, the usual form of the fight is the Mensur, from the Latin for measure, in reference to the set distance between the swordsmen. Unlike a duel, the fighters are not responding to a challenge, and in fact may not even know each other. The Mensur also differs in the extensive safeguards aimed at preventing any killing. Nobody wins, nobody loses. The object is only to subdue den inneren Schweinehund (cowardice) by taking a slash with aplomb, Habitual flinchers are booted out of the fraternity, "This is the way an elite has to be formed," explains one student at the University of Munich. He sees fraternities as a splendid antidote to the rootless "academic proletariat" at West German universities, "those unaffiliated students who behave like juvenile delinquents.

Out of Africa. The Schmiss mystique has survived all attempts to kill it. Hilde banned the most elite fraternities as potentially subversive. So did the Allies was the World War II, but rescinded the rule ander the impression that the institution had died. The Allie Herrens soon reopened fraternity houses in the Sindent Prince tradition, paid for heer and biades, promised students bappily accepted. Today, West Sudents bappily accepted. Today, West Germany has a whole new generation of highly placed. Alle Herren.

The sight of students in the caps, ribbons and bandages of dueling fraternities sends a shiver up the spines of many Germans: the custom identifies to readily with Wehrwillen—the will to war. "These fools must be stopped." snaps one of the protesting professors. A less angry and even more telling criticism came recently from a Ghanaian student who discussed dueling on television. Pointing to his own tribal-scarred face, the Ghanaian remarked: "This isn't done in Africa any more, and frankly I can't understand why you still do it to each other in civilized Germany, It's primitive."

#### Consumers' Research

The quality of a college is no more scrutable than a new wife or a secondhand car, but consumers' research helps. Last werk students at Trinity College (1,000 exhaustive critique on the school, from architecture to public relations and professorial performance. They politely concluded that Episcopalian-founded (1823) exheunt the professorial performance. They not consider the professorial performance is not considered that they are not considered

► A "mediocre" English department "burdened with 'dead wood' ripe for

▶ A music department with a "generally poor curriculum."

A fine-arts department chiefly concerned with "the education of the student for polite conversation."

▶ A generally lax, easy-grading faculty that has trouble "communicating."

Taking a look at themselves, the critics found that the average Trinity student "makes few efforts to distinguish himself culturally." His extracurricular activities are "ludicrous and grotesque," and cheatare "ludicrous and grotesque," and cheating on exams is "tactify accepted." Typically, he "does not have any concept of what education involves, nor does he give any evidence of wanting to find out," Music Professor Clarence Watters, Music Professor Clarence Watters,

whose department got the worst panning, called it "inconceivable that the administration should permit the publication of such a report." But Trinity's President Albert C. Jacobs promptly forwarded 'be document to his trustees, with a proud note on "the considerable maturity of those who wrote it."

The Harvard-Crimson's annual "Confi-Guide" has analyzed Harvard professors for 36 years.

#### THE PRESS

#### After the Battle

"We never saw anything like it," said the Wall Street Journal, still in deep shock. "One of the country's steel companies announced it was going to try to get more money for its product. And promptly all hell busted loose. Mr. Kennedy had his victory. The President himself said all the people of the United States should be gratified. Around him there was joy unrestrained at this proof positive of how naked political power. ruthlessly used, could smash any private citizen who got in its way. If we had not seen it with our eyes and heard it with our own ears, we would not have been able to believe that in America it actually happened.

But it had happened. President Kennedy had slugged it out with steel and won. As the dust of battle lifted like smoke from an open-hearth furnace, the nation's press last week assigned itself the task of reckoning the casualties, the cost and, most importantly, the meaning of the

Tragic Blunder. Many papers and columnists shared the Wall Street Journal's incredious despair. "A warning to all Americans," editorialized the 86year-old Nashville Banner, "that the day of Free Enterprise is drawing to a close. Khrushchev could be right when he said: 'Your grandchildren will live under Socialism."

In Los Angeles the conservative *Times* (circ. 548,702) saw in Kennedy's fighting mood "a reincarnation on an undreamed-of scale of Mussolini's corporate state."

Syndicated Columnis David Lawrence complained bitterly, day after day. Kennedy's move against seid Lawrence, was a "tragic binder" that "had led the public into believing that price increases are sindio or unpartiolic." Lawrence had dark visions of "a recession that could conceivably become a deep depression." of a precipitate national decline into "quasi-Facisim." of the end of everything: "The only persons in the world who can truly devive satisfaction from President Kennedy's Uragic performance after the advocates of the communication."

Vaque Threats. In steel's very capital. the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette decided that the industry had "earned the President's charge of irresponsibility," but felt that the Kennedy Administration had gone to "disquieting lengths to bolster its case, The St. Louis Post-Dispatch rebuked Kennedy for bringing Brother Bobby into the fight: "President Kennedy would have been wiser to have put some restraints on his zealous brother. We did not like at all Attorney General Kennedy's vague threats of criminal indictments against steel executives, and we did not like his vague threats of a divestiture suit to break up U.S. Steel.

Papers that from the beginning had applauded the presidential power play con-



MAULDIN-ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATI

"It was a sensational spat," said the New York World-Telegram and Sun, as time wore on, "Now let's ditch the hatchest and pick up the tools of production." The Tampa Tribune proposed that "both Big Steel and Big Brothers cool off, The differences between them are not insurmountable and can better be settled by calm words than by big clubs."

That is what President Kennedy tried.

That is what Fresident Kennedy tried



to do in his press conference (see The NATION), touching off a wave of conciliatory comment in the press. But for all the aura of reason, the Administration's clash with steel had hardened press attitudes on both sides of an emotional issue —an issue that would be a reference point on editorial pages for months to come.

#### Truth over the Air

Made in Algiers, the recording reproduced with chilling immediacy the crackle of guns as French soldiers mowed down unarmed Europeans on Oran's streets, the moans of the wounded and dving, the desperate, unheeded cries of French officers commanding their troops to cease fire. Frenchmen heard these appalling sounds not on their government-owned radio and TV monopoly, RTF (for Radiodiffusion Télévision Française), but in broadcasts from an independent station headquartered in the tiny principality of Monaco. And by last week the infuriated French government itself had declared a war to the death on the bold interloper of the air.

The voice is that of Europe Number One, which went on the air five years ago with a commodity rare in France. Frenchmen get their news straight enough from the country's press—which is not government-owned and not particularly cowed by France's punitive press-control laws. But they get nothing of the sort form FLFT: which is a glib and solucion of the country of t

Ünder no obligation to please anyone but its audience. Europe Number One tries to stick to the facts. Time and again, its hard-driving news squads have scored of the property of the property

Europe Number One's audience has risen to 1 at million—more than the combined audience of all four of RTF's radio stations in France. Goaded to fury, the French government has begun to close to the foundation of the station of the station stock—second only to the 4476-456 still held by Europe Mumber One's propriate the station of the

Other pressures are being subtly applied. Rumors drift through the French press: that the government has threatened to cancel a handsome contract with the Floirat owns; that Monaco, which has a 5% stockholding in Europe Number One, has been urged to sell it to France. How long Europe Number One endure the drift of the state of t

#### MUSIC

#### Imaginative Ears

"I am against tradition and habits in sex," says Italian Composer Luigi Nono. "I am against repetition every time you make love. I apply this also to my music.

Nono has applied his philosophy of nonrepetition so adroitly that, at 38, he is one of Europe's most respected avantgarde composers-and one of the hardest to classify. Although he dabbles in electronic music, he is not primarily a member of the electronic school; although he has written twelve-tone music, he is now convinced that "the twelve-tone serial no longer exists." Nono's greatest gift is for choral works-some of them so formidable that on paper, at least, they seem unsingable. But in the concert hall, they often emerge strong and compelling-as they did at the Venice Contemporary Music Festival last week in first-rate performances of two of Nono's newest and

Strange & Haunting. In the 13-minute unaccompanied chorale Chorus of Dido Nono as usual used the voice as a musical instrument, at times calling upon performers to jump two octaves, insisting that consonants as well as vowels be stressed, introducing a kind of staccato syllabification that somehow managed not to obscure the text. What gave Dido its strange and haunting power was the deft balance of the vocal writing-so carefully calculated that all 32 choristers were able to sing together without destroying the work's flexible texture.

To achieve such balance, Composer Nono wrote at least one dynamic marking over every note and word in the score. His other work on the program, She Has Come: Songs for Silvia (a first birthday present to his daughter Silvia), had the



COMPOSER NONO & FAMILY No repeats in love.

same wild leaps and a score instructing the soloists when to have their mouths wide open, when barely open, when closed. For all that, She Has Come was, like Dido, notable for its clarity and continuity. The crowd gave Nono an ovation.

No Bombs. Nono, who regards the voice as "the perfect instrument," is not worried about overburdening singers ("Only composers like Mascagni ruined voices-because they did not understand vocal problems"). Son of a wealthy Venetian engineer, Nono studied music and law simultaneously, was greatly influenced by the works of Composer Arnold Schoenberg-whose daughter. Nuria Schoenberg. he later married. Now living in Venice. Nono turns out a steady two or three works a year, often calculating their complex connections in algebraic equations. Many of his themes deal with social protest. A forthcoming opera, on injustice, will deal with Russian and American bombs ("I am against all bombs"); a tone poem about Hiroshima will be introduced at Edinburgh this summer.

Nono either captures his audiences or enrages them. He rarely leaves them bored, Wrote the London Times in a thumbs-down review of another of his Venice concerts: "All this being said, there can be no doubt that Nono has two of the most imaginative ears for sound in the world."

#### The Gingerbread Opera

French music critics and a large segment of the Parisian public have a favorite seasonal pastime: griping about the Paris Opera. The huge gingerbread palace at the head of the Avenue de l'Opéra, which Composer Claude Debussy referred to as 'a Turkish bath," and Choreographer Serge Lifar as "a glorious cemetery." has traditionally offered more for the eye than the ear. But the embarrassed French Ministry of Cultural Affairs is out to change all that. Last week the administrator's silk-paneled office was being prepared for a new tenant: Modernist Composer Georges Auric, 63. For the first time in 50 vears. Paris Opera buffs exulted, a musician was top man at the palace.

Great for Guzzling, Largest theatrical building in the world, the Paris Opera boasts a mirrored marbled gilt-encrusted interior so lavish that it had cost \$40 million by the time it was completed in 1875. During part of its long history, it has been a respectable, even an outstanding house: in it were staged world premières by most of the great names in French operatic history-Rameau, Auber, Bizet, Berlioz, Saint-Saëns, Gounod, Massenet. And it developed an early reputation for spectacular staging that it retains to this day, e.g. a production of Rameau's heroic ballet Les Indes Galantes in which a volcano erupts onstage, compressed air blows sponge rocks into the air, and a full-rigged ship sails into view and sinks beneath heaving canvas waves.

But for all its pomp-and-circumstantial



PARIS OPERA INTERIOR Some incidental music.

splendor, and its whopping government subsidy (nearly \$3,000,000 this season), the Paris Opera has deteriorated sadly since World War II. Today it is mainly a tourist attraction; its audience comes to guzzle champagne at mammoth bars, and gape on gala nights at the gold-and-silverhelmeted Gardes Républicains. The music is incidental

Bar for Cocktails, Main reason for the decline is that the opera is a nationalized institution, notoriously overstaffed and burdened with a bureaucracy that threatens to strangle it. By government order, two-thirds of the operas it presents must be French (which accounts in part for its flagrant neglect of Mozart, Wagner and most modern scores), and no more than 10% of its singers can be foreign. French choruses are still entitled to extra pay if required to sing in an alien tongue when there is a French version for the libretto. As a result, soloists and choruses sometimes sound off in something less than harmony; in a recent production of Verdi's Masked Ball, the chorus sang in French while the principals sang in Italian. To make matters worse, casts are often studded with the stagestruck female friends of politicians (one betite amie of a bureaucrat, noted L'Express, seemed "to prefer the cocktail to the exercise bar").

By union regulations, rehearsals are limited to a scanty three hours, and programs are usually decided upon only two weeks in advance, making it all but impossible to import famous, heavily booked stars. Nevertheless, New Opera Administrator Auric is guardedly optimistic. "I believe that we can approach the problem in a novel way," says he, "from the artistic point of view." Perhaps. But the Cultural Affairs Ministry also has plans to put a 13-member "administrative counover Auric-possibly to insure that deserving petites amies will still get their turn at the bar.



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SPACE NEEDLE RUBBERNECKERS
No place for the chicken.

#### FAIRS

#### Go West, Everybody

In the long tradition that world's fairs are opened by heads of state. President Kennedy last week pressed a golden key in Palm Beach that sparked the inaugural tion, the first world's fair to be held in the U.S. in more than 20 years. Amid the sound of cannon, whistles, sirens and church bells, the excited crowd at the opening ceremony was unaware that an Air Force jet fighter plane participating in a salute to the fair had crashed nearby, Before the fair is over. Seattle expects to play host to 10 million visitors who. officials estimate, will spend an average of \$5.19 each and fill the fair's coffers with \$40 to \$50 million.

If the opening was traditional, very little else about the Seattle world's fair was. Unlike the 1939 New York World's Fair and the upcoming one in New York. it will last for only six months,\* Unlike the Brussels fair and the New York 1964 fair, it is neither centrally located nor the world; in their long struggle to win the fair. Seattle officials had to explain to many members of the Bureau of International Expositions that Seattle is not a part of Washington. D.C. As world's fairs go. Seattle's is compact and modest: it covers only 72 acres v. Brussels' 500 and New York's projected 646. And, mirabile dictu, it was nearly 08% completed when

Under the rules of the Bureau of International Expositions, Century 21 may operate for one season only; New York's 1964 fair, with neither B.I.E. approval nor restrictions, is already planning a second run for 1965.

#### MODERN LIVING

opened-a boast that few world's fairs have been able to make.

Core of Sense, Yet the Seattle fair, if not grandiose, is at least grand; it has a dignified, quiet beauty, a tidiness that will make it less tiresome than most world's fairs-and a core of common sense that reflects the Northwest's reluctance to waste its assets. When it closes on Oct. 21, most of its best features will remain to form a permanent \$50 million civic center. Says Fair President Joseph E. Gandy, a former auto dealer who has promoted the fair over some 1,000,000 miles from Puget Sound to Tokyo to Paris: "Eighty-five percent of every construction dollar has been permanently invested here. We felt it was economically immoral to spend the taxpayers' money and not have something of lasting value come out of it.

Seattle's legacy will include most of the fair's most dramatic buildings. There is the Space Needle, typifying the theme of "the world of Century 21"; a sort of Eiffel Tower dipped in concrete, its sheafof-wheat shape rises 608 ft, and makes it the tallest structure west of the Mississippi. The 31-acre Washington State Coliseum, blessedly free of interior supports and decorative gimmicks, not only serves as one of the fair's chief display areas. but will be used later for sports events (capacity: 20.000) and, Seattle hopes, seat opera house, built in the shell of Seattle's grimy old civic auditorium and lined with cherrywood and Italian marble, not only presents ballet and music to fairgoers (last week's opening night gala had Igor Stravinsky, the Seattle Symphony and Van Cliburn), but will serve as a new Seattle music center.

The \$10 million U.S. Science Pavilion. which stands at the summit of the faircrystalline stylization of the Alhambra (see color), with soaring arches of Gothic lacework and arcades of Moorish tracery. Covering an area larger than six football fields, it is the biggest exhibit based on a single theme ever assembled by government or private industry will later be used for educational and scientific purposes. One of the fair's most spectacular features is its International Fountain, designed by two young Tokyo architects whose plan won a \$250,000 international competition last year. Sunk in a 100-ft. bowl of white crushed limestone, the fountainhead looks like a bristling World War II sea mine, shoots jets 100 ft, into the air, and presents 20-minute programs of changing shapes, colors and music. Also to be preserved after the fair: an 800-seat theater, a 5,500-seat arena for circuses and ice shows, a monorail transit system linking the whole fair-civic center to the heart of the city.

Wonderland of Color, But world's fairs are made of more than buildings, however distinguished, and Seattle's is a wonderland of color, movement, illusion and eye-popping exhibits. Built a mile from the central business district on a plot of undeveloped land, it was planned to sit within a wall of buildings that shuts out the unpleasant surroundings. Space Neecity's lights at inplit, and by day a panorama ranging from America's Fuji— Mount Rainier—to the snow-capped Olympics rising beyond white-capped Puger Sound. Forty-eight governments have exhibits in the fair, ranging from France and challenged to the property of the property of the fair standards to time San Marino's fair standards to time San Marino's

Among the most attractive features:

stamp and pottery show.

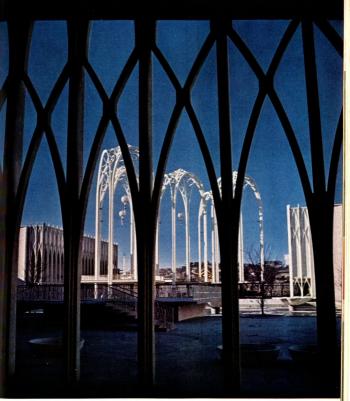
▶ The fair's theme show, sponsored by the State of Washington, is its most sophisticated exhibit. A sort of Jean Cocteau fun house, it is a floating grotto of aluminum cubes that gives visitors a zobut not yet here. In a hune plastic sphere called a Bubblelator, 100 visitors at a time are lifted into the cubistic caverns above, there to shuffle through a labyritht of ±,600 aluminum cubes, and be exposed by light, sound projection and three-dimensional devices to a dream-"emotionally with the future's opportunities and challenges."

▶ In the Science Pavilion, one show takes visitors, via the world's largest projection screen (spread over a planetarium-like dome), billions of light-years into intergalactic space and back, in a zooming journey through the stars and past flaming nebulae. Handrails support those dizacied by a flip around Saturn. Admits one fair official: "We might have to provide airsickness bage."

► The Space Needle, topped by an observation platform and a revolving restaurant, is bound to be the fair's most popular feature. Three elevator capsules with clear plastic fronts rocket visitors



Unrevolving Waitress No soup without a chart.



THEME OF SEATTLE WORLD'S FAIR is expressed in \$10 million Century 21 U.S. Science Pavilion, which houses five-part exhibition outlining role of man in search for truth

through science. Seattle-born Architect Minoru Yamasaki designed pavilion, used 100-ft.-high prestressed concrete arches, here seen across inner court, as distinguishing feature.







GAY ROOF bordering International Mall will cover exhibitions by Korea and India, two of the 48 foreign nations represented.







MONORAIL LINKS FAIR WITH DOWNTOWN SEATTLE, CARRIES 460 PASSENGERS ON 1.2-MILE TRIP IN 96 SECONDS.



to the top so fast and so openly that fair officials joke about erecting a saloon at the needle's base called the Chicken-Out Inn. The dining spot above, called the Eye of the Needle, enables the visitor to watch the lakes and mountains glide by while he dines on such regional specialties as Dungeness crab, tiny, wild-flavored Olympia oysters, and grilled salmon steaks at \$6.75 table-d'hôte. Since the central core does not revolve, a waitress going into the kitchen for an order has to check an indicator on the wall that moves at the same speed as the dining room in order to locate customers who have orbited on in the meantime, Savs Waitress Mary Ellen Harris: "Serving the soup is like catching the brass ring on a merrygo-round.

▶ The fair's fun-and-game area, or Gayway, does not measure up to the taste and imagination of Disneyland, but it has plenty to keep visitors busy. Among the attractions: a German roller coaster that makes sharp right-angle turns; a "Space Wirl" that features cars controlled by riders spinning wildly in several directions; an Italian sports-car race; and an "adults only" section that includes "Backstage U.S.A.," a LeRoy Prinz production in which oglers have the illusion of walking through a show girls' dressing room. For such exhibits, the fair has primly admitted that "some undraping of the female form will be permitted.

▶ The science exhibit for children eight to twelve years old (even the low-slung staircases are built to discourage adults) is one of the fair's best shows. Here kids can poke their arms into plastic sleeves to see how heavy a grapefruit is on Mars. spin on a platform by tilting a giant gyroscope, make wave patterns in water tanks, and watch a 40,000-member ant colony go busily about its cut-away civic

The fair has much, much more: the IBM building, with walls of living silver poplars, where kids must learn to think like computers to find their way out of a maze; NASA's floating, jewel-like weather satellites and full-size space-capsule mock-up (complete with a silver-suited astronaut); the Mexican Pavilion with walls of lava cubes and a startling, exquisitely crafted assemblage by Manuel Felguerez; a fashion pavilion where haughty Vogue models perch on concrete lily pads in a 5,000-gallon perfumed pool, But those who take even samplings at the fair's food spots will probably be too stuffed to get to most of the exhibits. There are 70 eating places on the grounds. not counting an elaborate Food Circus with 60-odd food bars, Beefsteak sauté with button mushrooms, filet of sole Marguerite and crab Louis are nonchalantly dispensed by bill-changing vending machines in 18 kiosks. Elsewhere, visitors may buy fish and chips, Mongolian steak. Belgian waffles, Cyrillic-alphabet soup from Yugoslavia, and Seattle scones,

Feeding the multitudes at Seattle is a simple matter compared with housing them. The howls of local citizens evicted



from apartments to make room for visitors have been loud and anguished, and rents have pyramided. The fair's Expo-Lodging operation has already made 370,-000 room reservations, has 60,000 beds listed within 30 miles of the fairground. Highway "hospitality booths" outside Seattle are staffed by hostesses who have direct lines to Expo-Lodging headquarters to help reservationless visitors find a place to stay. Sales of beds and mattresses have risen some 70% (best seller: hideaways) as every available nook and cranny in Seattle is converted into sleeping space. The fair will also be able to house visitors on the British cruise liner Dominion Monarch, an anchored dormitory that will accommodate 1.450 people, Gandy has given up hope of prying loose the Liberté to serve as a floating hotel.

Seattle's fair, like all fairs, has its critics; they grumble that concessionaires are ignoring fair standards, that some states have made poor showings, that the cultural attractions are too esoteric, that the fair's approaches are a natural for traffic jams. But the fair, nonetheless, is a remarkable accomplishment for its place and time (just two years before New York's), and the people of the Northwest who rallied behind it are justly proud. As the 40-ft. gas flame danced on the point of the Space Needle at twilight on opening night last week, President Gandy looked out through his office window, Said he: "There's nothing there that hasn't meant at least a quart of blood drawn, and in some cases a bucket. But to tell you the truth, I'm amazed at the whole thing." A lot of other people will be, too.

#### CITIES

#### Hello & Goodbye

It seemed somehow appropriate that on the day before the Seattle fair opened, the one familiar symbol of another great fair-indeed of another great era-should say goodbye. Dead last week of a stroke at 75 was Grover Michael Alovsius Augustine Whalen, president of the 1939 New York World's Fair, chief greeter of the world's celebrities who came to New York during a pulsating quarter-century, inventor of the ticker-tape parade-the Host of New York.

His top hat or Homburg set squarely on his head, his natty guardsman's mustache stretched over a smile, a fresh carnation peeping from his lapel, Whalen flashed into the jazz age like a Victorian anachronism. He was the man in the lead car of every great tumultuous Broadway parade, the companion of the hero of the hour, always the host, never the honored guest, forever the other fellow in the news photos. Impeccable in dress, urbane in



WHALEN LEADING LINDBERGH TO PARADE A picture of on ero.

character, it was he to whom the city turned when it wanted to put on the dog for a visiting celebrity.

Welcome Wiffout Wages, Son of an Irish faither and French Canadian mother. Whalen grew up in Manhattan's Lower East Side, earned his first pennies by lighting Sabbath fires for Jewish famlies at ge' a fire, By 1918. he had risen to an executive job at Wanamaker's department, which was a superior of the property of the property of the property of the first big assignment: the welcoming arrangements for returning U.S. doughboys.

One welcoming job led to another. When the Prince of Wales arrived in 1970. Whalen startled the world by ordering tons of confect to be poured upon the parade from the windows over Lower Broadway, and from that day on, a Ticker-Tape Parade was deemed the only proper demonstration of affection for a computing hero. Queen Marie of Rumania of the Computer of the President Wilson, General Computer of the Computer o

The Memorable Moment. As boss of the World's Fair, Whalen, with his irrepressible flair for salesmanship, almost singlehanded conned nation after reluctant nation into building pavilions, sold millions of dollars in fair bonds. He wrote the contracts and signed them, hired the key personnel, played competing corporations off on one another to get them to invest in exhibits, piped water from the city to the fair site, expanded subway service to bring in the customers,

But he was at his best when he was shaking the hand of some famed figure. leading him to an open car and cruising slowly up the avenue under a welter of paper, ribbon and idolization. And not the raucous cry of Texas Guinan's "Hello Sucker!" or the gallused might of Clarence Darrow at the Scopes trial, or the wild, flappering chorus lines of Broadway would ever depict the tumultuous '20s half so well as the one memorable moment when bareheaded Charles Lindbergh, an unbelievably young man who challenged the skies without a huge backing apparatus of machines and men, returned to his own land to be led to the people in triumph by top-hatted Grover Whalen.

#### CARS

#### New Wheels

One sleek item in the Sixth International Automobile Show, which opened in Manhattan's Coliseum last week, was turned back by sordinal purchaser because it gave be sool of the consequence of the lad ordered the creek of the property of the 2300 coupe as last year's Christmas present to his wife her canceled the order when he remembered the number of voters in Detroit.

Woter While It Rolls, But for those not so politically sensitive, there were plenty of other foreign models, as well as we're job;" models from Detroit, Sports cars, once a European specialty, are considered to the sense of the sense of the sense of the sense in front and a turbosupercharged high-compression engine capable of delivering 215 horses (price: \$5,031). Studentistics were provided to the sense of the sense

Ford's showpieces are a one-of-a-kind sports version of its Falcan compact, the Challenger I, with a tuned 244-cu-in, enter and period suspension designed to cruise at 120 m.p.h. and the Cougar 466. The coupar 466 m.p.h. Chevrolet's sports compact is 160 m.p.h. Chevrolet's sports compact in the Monax Spyder, and there are two special show models of the Corvette—the Shark and the Kelly.



COUGAR Designs for the future.

The most ogled foreign entry was Jaguar's clean-lined, air-scooped Mark X. with its monocoque construction (lightening and tightening the body by eliminating a chassis frame) and its road-hugging independent suspension front and rear, Cruising speed for this fancy feline is a cool 120 m.p.h. But gadgetry is not a U.S. monopoly: Mark X's includes twin tables with mirrors that fold out into the rear seat, and an air-conditioning system that can deliver different measures of hot and cold to each passenger. The big new Facel Vega II from France has an instrument panel designed to turn anyone with \$9.800 to spend into a Mitty-style jet pilot-8 dials, 10 toggle switches. And Rolls Royce, unable to improve on perfection, is offering such titillations as a built-in refrigerator to go with the built-in bar and a water supply built into a front

\$500 a Quart. Under the hood, the news is turbines. The Chrysler Corp.'s superbly smooth version of this engine. which runs on any inflammable fluid (the publicity department likes to take a car for a \$500 spin on a quart of Arpège), is the engineering department's answer to slumping sales. Chrysler is using it in the Dodge Turbo Dart and Plymouth Turbo Fury. Britain's entry: the Rover T-1. which was exhibited next to Rover's first turbine, the Jet I, demonstrated twelve years ago. All in all, the show was a record breaker: 450 entries and the largest collection of new models (51) ever to be unveiled at the same time



VECA II



FIAT 2300



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Next: fly across the majestic Andes for 6 days in Buenos Airez—
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Then Rio de Janeiro, the pleasure city, with its matchless night. Here too, are some beaches to be reckoned with, including pictured Copacabana Beach justly called the most magnificent of all. You will only stay in Rio for 6 days—any longer and you might be tempted to stay forever. After two days in bustlings Son Paulo comes the flight home on another luxurious Braniff plane. (With interesting, finedly people, as usual. Some of these people say the flight over

this dramatic section of the Andes is the most magnificent part of the trip. We reserve the word "magnificent" for the entire tour.)

Now for a little general theory: You'll notice that our description is hasty, but our <u>Fridey Sky Tours</u> are not. Travel should be leisurely, in our view. Not a "Grop in, see the government buildings, mail a postcard and scoot" affair. We haven't had time to list all the side trips available — to Cuzco, Lake Titicaca, La Paz, Montevideo, Iguassu Falls, etc. But be assured, they abound.

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#### MEDICINE

#### Abdominal Drainplua

Doctors who know how to treat the patient suffering from a virtually complete failure of kidney function find it far more difficult to treat kidney problems that are more numerous and less serious. Complete breakdown calls for the familiar artificial kidney.<sup>©</sup> Partial failure calls for repeated "peritoneal irrigations" to wash out the body's natural metabolic poisons-and the process requires an abdominal incision for each irrigation.

For the less critical kidney patients Harvard Physician John P. Merrill and his colleagues at Boston's Peter Bent Brigham Hospital have devised a hold and ingenious technique: a miniature plastic "manhole" permanently implanted in the abdominal wall.

Leading to a plastic conduit, the manhole serves the patient in much the same way that a fuel oil intake in the sidewalk serves a suburban home. The conduit. 1 in, to 3 in, long, is inserted through a slit in the belly muscle. It is threaded to take a screw-plug that seals the whole apparatus when it is not in use. For irrigation, this plug is unscrewed and replaced by one with a hole drilled through on the bias. Through this hole a tube is inserted to carry the irrigation fluid. By rotating the plug with its angled orifice, fluid can be directed to or drained from different parts of the abdominal cavity.

Dr. Merrill could not say how much longer his patients had lived because of the treatment. But the fact that one was treated at home by her husband led him to hope that the technique can be made safe for widespread use. At the same meeting of the American Society for Artificial Internal Organs where Dr. Merrill made his report, Seattle's Dr. Belding Scribner carried the do-it-yourself idea a long step farther. Though the irrigation has to be repeated over several hours with a total of about 20 ot, of fluid, Dr. Scribner described a machine with a reservoir and an automatic cycling system with which, he suggested, a patient might be able to treat himself at home.

#### Viruses & Cancer (Cont'd.)

When hundreds of cancer experts and thousands of researchers in assorted biological sciences swarmed into Atlantic City last week, one of the most persistent questions was: Can viruses be convicted of causing human cancer? When the highly technical discussions were over. virus guilt had not yet been proved. But from several laboratories came new-forged links in a damning chain of evidence. Most significantly, after a half-century of working with such lowly creatures as fowl and rodents, the researchers have begun to report suggestive findings in monkeys and men. Examples: A virus which occurs naturally in pri-

is still experimental (TIME, May 12).

mates (rhesus and related monkeys) has been shown capable of causing cancer. Both Merck & Co. virologists and Dr. Bernice Eddy of the National Institutes of Health, who reported similar results. had to go back to hamsters to start their cancers growing, but there was no doubt that they got their effects with a virus. known variously as the vacuolating agent and SV (for simian virus) 40. It is the first primate virus shown to cause cancer in any animal.

▶ A near-final step in the same direction was reported by Baylor University's Dr. John J. Trentin, who grew highly malig-



VIROLOGIST EDDY New evidence on the way to proof. adenovirus 12, which hitherto had been

known to cause disease (a feverish cold. or "grippe") only in humans. Doubters suggested that Dr. Trentin's adenovirus might have been contaminated with SV 40. To make sure, other laboratories will repeat the Baylor experiments.

Dr. Helene W. Toolan of Manhattan's Sloan-Kettering Institute reported that two viruses which had previously been found in human cancer have now been found in human embryos (from spontaneous abortions, or "miscarriages"). To rule out contamination in the Sloan-Kettering lab, parts of the same embryos were examined in London, where British workers isolated one of the two viruses. The other said Sloan-Kettering's Dr. Alice E. Moore, seems to be virtually the same as one previously found in rats. And both occur in human cancers transplanted into rats. While no researcher could yet prove

that any cancer in monkey or man is caused by a virus, each virological crosslink between the higher and lower animals held out a promise of more knowledge to come.

#### Off the Market

"Out of an abundance of caution," read the letter from Cincinnati's Wm. S. Merrell Co. to 230,000 U.S. physicians, "we have determined that the sale of triparanol should be discontinued until all possible controversy is put to rest." Thus last week almost half a million patients learned that they could no longer hope to cut down the cholesterol circulating in their blood-and perhaps reduce the danger of heart attacks-simply by swallow-

ing a daily 35¢ triparanol capsule. Triparanol (trade name: MER/29) was marketed two years ago with only a background rumble of misgivings (TIME, June 6, 1960). The drug had produced no serious side effects in the first 2,000 patients treated experimentally. But the more it was used, the more reports suggested that it might be a bad actor. At least four patients are said to have developed cataracts while being treated by the drug, Merrell has admitted many cases of baldness, change of hair color and loss of body hair. Skin reactions ranged from dryness and itching to peeling and development of a fish-scale texture. In a few cases, triparanol was suspected of cutting down the body's protective white blood cells.

Though it was perhaps the most widely used, triparanol was only one of several drugs recently taken off the market. The incident underscored a warning by a committee of doctors in their outspoken Medical Letter on new drugs: "Statements that a new drug has few, mild or no side effects should be ignored."

#### Hormones for the Heart

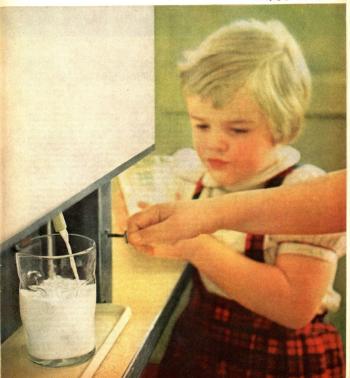
Even without triparanol, men who have had heart attacks and are threatened with others can still have their cholesterol lowered by a drug-provided they are willing to put up with breast enlargement, loss of potency and other side effects from female sex hormones. Figuring that heart disease sufferers would not mind such symptoms if they also developed one more aspect of femininity-relative immunity from heart attacks until late in life-Chicago's Dr. Ieremiah Stamler and fellow researchers treated a group of patients with Premarin, a combination of estrogenic hormones,

Without such treatment, Dr. Stamler told a symposium at Philadelphia's Hahnemann Medical College, 17% of men die within five years after a single, uncomplicated heart attack; 71% die after a more serious attack or a succession of attacks. After five years on Premarin, the corresponding death rates were 7% and 27%. But dosage is critical. Dr. Stamler warned against giving Premarin within three months after a heart attack, advocated building up in stages after that from 1.25 mg. to 5 mg. a day. Los Angeshe got good results (TIME, June 15, 1050) without ever going over 1,25 mg., and that on this small dose her nationts are not noticeably feminized. But Dr. Stamler insisted that bigger doses are necessary, and some feminizing is unfortunately unavoidable.



#### COW IN THE KITCHEN

turn page for the story



#### SPECIAL REPORT from United States Steel (continued)



Stainless steel "pipeline" milk-ing protects quality.



Milk is held at low temperature in farm bulk milk tank.



# The cows are

## The story of mankind's oldest food

our friends, they give food, they give strength. they likewise give a good complexion and happiness. - GAUTAMA BUDDHA, 500 B.C.

The pastureland of the Delta was lush. green. Herdsmen watched their cattle graze peacefully on the rich grasses. It was communal pasture; the cows had been branded with hot irons. At the end of the summer they would be separated, driven south again to the estates of their masters in the Valley of the Nile. Their milk was used for food, for buttermaking, for cosmetics, and for offerings to the gods in a heaven depicted by the priests as a cow with full udder

Food for thought. From the beginnings of time, milk has been nature's most nearly perfect food. From a single quart, man gets 100% of the calcium he needs each day, 82% of the riboflavin, 67% of the phosphorus, 49% of the protein, from 19% to 30% of the Vitamins A, D and C, and a full fifth of the calories he needs to run his engine

Because of milk's exceptional nutritional qualities, it is little wonder that Americans spend more for milk than for any other basic food, About 20% of our food bill goes for dairy products, but with it we buy more than 35% of our food needs. This year our 17.5 million dairy cows will produce an estimated record 125 billion pounds of raw milk. Behind this unprecedented demand is a remarkable technology that has made milk safer, better tasting, and

This mark tells you a product is made of Steel. Look for it on the products you buy.

more efficiently produced than it has been in 6,000 years.

The machinery of milk. With the exception of pasteurization, most of milk's remarkable machinery has been developed in our lifetime. On the farm, cows are milked automatically by vacuum; the milk is piped directly from the milking machine through stainless steel or glass lines to refrigerated, stainless steel bulk tanks that chill and hold it at about 38°F to maintain its quality. On most modern dairy farms, milk cans are a thing of the past. Today, huge stainless steel tank trucks collect the milk by pumping it from the farm tank through flexible plastic lines

Mechanical cow, The new technology marks milk's distribution, too. Fifty years ago there were actually areas in this country where milk delivery meant ladling warm milk out of a can at the doorstep; today, milk containers come in practically every conceivable form. The newest wrinkle is the home dispenser.

A home milk dispenser is a junior version of the commercial units you see in restaurants. Most hold two 3-gallon containers of milk. The cabinet is selfrefrigerated, plugs into any electrical outlet. Inside temperature is about 38°F. The milkman services the dispenser right in the kitchen, removes empty containers and installs a full one as it's needed. The milk flows by gravity from the container through a sterile plastic tube. The valve mechanism that opens and closes the tube is so simple even youngsters have no problem operating it. The home dispenser's main advantages: a constant supply of cold, fresh milk, fewer deliveries, no mess.

Milk dispensers were the brainchild

of a man named L. F. Norris. As a boy of 17, over fifty years ago, he came out of the hills of Missouri, made his way to Minneapolis where he bought himself a milk route and proceeded to build it into one of Minnesota's finest, largest creameries. As far back as the '30s, Norris saw the shortcomings of the half-pint milk containers commonly used in schools and restaurants: they warmed too quickly, decreased milk consumption, were hard to handle.

Norris reasoned that a self-refrigerated unit that would dispense milk in bulk at a finger's touch would solve a raft of storage, cooling and taste problems, not to mention selling more milk. By 1945 he had his first prototype unit in a Minneapolis tearoom and set out to sell the public health officials and sanitarians on the idea, no mean task since milk is the most heavily regulated food in this country. The idea paid off. Today there are well over a quarter of a million dispensers in use.

The idea of a dispenser for the home came in 1955 when Norris learned that families were actually buying his restaurant units for their homes. His first home unit was called the Dairy Bar: it held two 3-gallon milk cans and had extra space for storing other dairy products. Today they're also making a sleek compact unit that fits under regulation height kitchen cabinets and holds, in its gleaming stainless steel interior, two 3-gallon containers.

Dairy delight. Parents aren't the only people who have waxed enthusiastic about the new "mechanical cows." Dozens of dairies, large and small, have found they're a good way to sell more milk and cut delivery costs. Typical cases: In Albuquerque, N. M., Cream-









Sottling line is entirely automated.

land Dairy processes 20,000 gallons of raw milk daily; is New Mexico's largest. Because of the slim profit margin on fresh milk, they emphasize efficiency, a full by-product line, and crack service requiring such innovations as radiocontrolled delivery trucks. They reasoned a home dispenser program would help them sell more milk at lower costs, and proceeded to loan 1200 units to Albuquerque homeowners. Within two years, milk consumption in dispenser homes had shot up 32.5%, their overall production had climbed 10%, they had 6.6% more new customers attracted by the program, and their delivery costs had been pared to a comfortable level.

In West Union, Iowa, a small country operation called Humphry Dairy had results just as spectacular. Humphry's owner, Mr. A. K. Frey, and his wife came to West Union in 1939 with \$300 and an old '32 DeSoto. He paid \$50 down on the dairy, traded his DeSoto as a down payment on a panel truck, and used the rest of his meager cash to pay the farmers for the first month's milk, Today Humphry Dairy does \$400,000 worth of business a year. largely because the Freys have always made it a point to keep a jump ahead of their competition. A home dispenser program was tailor-made for this philosophy; Humphry put 300 units into West Union and surrounding area homes, cut delivery costs, saw 80% of their new business attracted by the dispensers as production climbed to 150% of what it had been before the program.

Humphry and Creamland are only two of the many dairies that have home dispenser programs today, and they re al finding that it as a spectacular way to sell more milk and, by capturing ably. Even more delighted are thousands of mothers who like the idea that their children are drinking more healthful milk; and that for sheer convenience, there's nothing quite like the mechanical cow in the kitchen. When you calculated the control of the control of the families have five or more members. amounting to a market potential of 11,250,000 units, the future looks rosy indeed for home milk dispensers.

Modern dairies and up-to-date farms have very little equipment that isn't stainless steel. Because of its remarkable corrosion resistance, its great cleanability, its hard, dense surface that doesn't harbor contamination, stainless steel is not only preferred throughout the dairy industry, but in many areas is specified as the only acceptable milk contact surface.

United States Steel is a leading producer of stainless steel and many other products used by the dairy industry, so naturally we have been milk-minded for many years. Back in 1940, we sponsored a Dairy Barn Research Project at the University of Wisconsin that paved the way to widespread use of loose housing systems, milking parlors and automated equipment. In 1949 we sponsored another research project that studied "pipeline" milking into stainless steel bulk milk tanks; today over 50% of the milk we drink is collected by this sanitary system. United States Steel has also promoted the use of bulk milk dispensers, and worked with manufacturers of dairy processing, transporting and distribution equipment to make full use of the many new and improved specialty steels that emerge from our research laboratories,

We like to think that such innovation has something to do with making fresh, pure milk more readily available and with the fact that milk prices have risen less in the last 15 years than the retail prices of all foods—all of which would please one Thomas Muffet, 17th Century Doktor of Physick, who wrote that "Cows" milk nourisheth plentfully, increaseth the brain, feedeth the body, and restoreth the flesh."





Stainless dairy equipment cleans easily because of its smooth surface.

Home dispenser makes it easy for child to help self.

#### SCIENCE

#### Bolt from the Sky

Even for the sophisticated rocket witchers of Cape Canaveral to whom the swiftest jet plane seems a little oldfashioned, the contralis of the B-52 bomber that soared high overhead last week held a special significance. Telescopes and electronic eves on the Atlantic Missile Range traced every mile of the big ships progress. The reason for the bomber's right wing hung a slim Skylotl missile, the nevest and most promising weapon of the U.S. Air Force.

Precisely on schedule, the Skybolt dropped away from its mother plane. As it fell, the eight-finned after section kept it from tumbling. Then, just after the fins separated and went astern, the first of the two-stage missile's solid-fuel engines ignited, spouting a rooster tail of flaming gas, Ouickly Skybolt accelerated, spurted far ahead of the B-52, turned its nose upward and climbed sharply out of sight. By the time its dummy warhead splashed in the ocean far downrange, it was clear that Skybolt, which has been under forced-draft development by Douglas Aircraft Co. for nearly three years, was well along the diffcult road toward deployment with the Strategic Air Command.\*

Little Fuss. All qualified observers agreed: the Skybolt-B-32 combination makes a splendid weapon. (In British were itching to strap the rockets under the wines of their Vulcan hombers.) A combut-ready B-32 sili carry four Skymolth and the splendid by th

testament to nuclear age technology.

The airborne missiles can be launched
1.000 nautical miles away from their tar-

© Skybolt partisans explain the missile's lack of explanation of the state of the state of the state of the sas coaring through its research testing. Pentagon strategists were busy moving heaven and Congress to promote the Sto billion B-70 project. Long before the first B-70 files, Skybolt will be competitive with the supersonic homes.



ON THE WAY

gets; the B-52 need never be exposed to enemy closs-in air defenses. The two-stage missile's Aerojet engines burn solid fuel, and not much of it. When Skybott is fired, it already has the respectable forward speed of 600 mp.ha, and most of the attempts, and most of the attempts, and the standards, the speed of the standards, it climbs into the vacuum of space and arches on it swarf arches on it swarf arches on it swarf.

Guiding Storz, Instruments both on the bomber and the missiles will warch the stars before launch (even in daylight) and jointly keep track of the plane's position above the surface of the earth. When a target has been selected, the bomber's crew will crank the proper instructions into the computers carried by the four Skybolts. At the press of a button, the briefs will be on the wing, heading in salva briefs will be on the wing heading in salva individual courses to clobber widely separated cities.

Since B-t2s can take off from any of many fields and fyi in a few hours to within easy reach of enemy centers, they are far more versitle than any fixed launching pad. Their Skybolts can approach targets from any direction, foreing an enemy to watch the whole sky rather than concentrate on already computed missile routes. And no effective defense is proposed to the control of the control latest and the control of the cart.

#### Fallout with the Daffodils

In the atomic age, March winds and April showers also bring fallouts from the thin upper air. As spring crept over the Northern Hemisphere last week, scientists



FIRING
It will defy defense.

everywhere deployed their Geiger counters, sure that radioactivity would rise with the daffodils.

with the daffoldis.

First measurements came from radio-sensitive Japan, where radioactivity had sunk to a comfortably low winter level after last fall's Russian tests in Novaya Zemlya. In December the index figure was

an insignificant 6.77 millimicrocuries.®

\* Gross radioactivity is measured in millimicrocuries per minute per square meter.

Radioactivity stayed low during January and February, but since then it has climbed steeply. By March it had reached 29.48 millimicrocuries, and scientists of Japan's Meteorological Institute estimate that it will reach about 50 millimicrocuries for the month of April, After the notably "dirty" Soviet tests of 1958, the figure peaked at 94.45 in May of 1959. Japanese meteorologists point out that their last winter was very dry with rainfall registering only about half that of three years ago. They predict that when the heavy spring rains arrive, they will pull down enough fallout to equal or exceed the 1959 peak.

In the U.S., where fallout watchers are neither as prompt with their reports as the Japanese nor as frank, few figures have the Japanese nor as frank, few figures have to be a few figures and the same and the same mostly on folder gathered last fall before the Soviet tests, and their milk is still not randaccastly and the same and the spring for the same and the same and the spring fallout that has collected on the spring fallout that has collected so the same proposed of the same same and the spring moves north and the grass greens up in Vermont and Wisconsii, the radioactivity vermont and Wisconsii, the radioactivity

U.S. authorities, including the Atomic Energy Commission, the Public Health Service and the Weather Bureau, feel sure that the 1962 fallout will probably



READY TO GO

equal or exceed the 1959 peak, but they are not alarmed. The fission energy yield of the Soviet 1958 tests was 10 to 15 megations. The total energy of last fall's Soviet tests was much greater (170 megatons), but most of it came from nuclear fusion, which creates little fallout. Only about 25 megations came from nuclear fission of uranium or plutonium, and since many of the Russian tests were exploided at high altitudes, their dangerous into large profits of time and lose more of their activity by natural decay before they come down.

Even if the 1962 spring fallout sets a new record, says the Public Health Service, it is not likely to endanger health. The highest levels reached in 1959 were only about 25% of the amount that would have made protective measures worth the trouble.



JUDAH'S KING ZEDEKIAH AT BABYLON He will help program the IBM 704.

#### History by Computer

Giant computers have built much of their reputation by serving as the brains behind the world's intricate weaponry, but they are also capable of engaging in more innocent pursuits. At International Business Machines Corp., one of the more complicated computers recently spent 40 hours calculating the motions of the moon, sun and planets for 600 years as they cruised over ancient Babyles.

The Babylonians and their prodecessors in Mesopotamia believed that the motions of the heavenly bodies had an intimate influence on human affairs. When they recorded current eventi—the start barley—they were likely to include the position of the moon on that day, or the location of a couple of planets. Today, if a scholar studying the clay tablets of ancient Babylon wants to know the exact to calculate the date when the heavenly bodies were in their recorded positions.

For years scholars have known about this dating system, but tracing astronomical motions backward for more than 2,000 years is forbiddingly time consuming for slow-working human brains. So Mathematician Bryant Tuckerman of IBM got time on a 704 computer. In 40 hours of electronic calculation the 704 riffled through reams of arithmetic and disgorged 301 tables of figures showing the positions of the moon, Venus and Mercurv at five-day intervals, and of Mars, Jupiter, Saturn and the sun at ten-day intervals between 601 B.C. to A.D. 1. The orbital equations used by the monster computer gave results that are accurate to less than one hour.

Scholars who can read the cuneiform writing of ancient Babylon are already hard at work with Dr. Tuckerman's tables. Eventually they may check the dates of such events as Nebuchadnezar's deportation of the Jews or Cyrus' capture of Babylon—sometimes, perhaps, to the very hour. Babylon Standard Time. They hope to reconstruct a detailed history of the almost forgotten Babylonian civilization, out of which grew the culture of Greece and modern Europe.

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### SHOW BUSINESS

#### MOVIES

#### The Shy Man

The phone rings. The man who answers is lower middle-aged with a lower middle paunch. He looks something like a nearsighted kipper.

"Ell-ow," he says in pure cockney,

"Is Peter Sellers there? " 'E avnt eer, Ooze callin'?"

Peter Sellers is there, of course, at his flat in London, and he is on the line. Contentedly he clicks down the phone. Shy men like Sellers hate to talk to

about as frequently as cuckoo clocks; he has made more than two dozen in the last twelve years. Only Two Can Play is playing to sellout audiences in London and New York. He is Jean Anouilh's lecherous old general in Waltz of the Toreadors, which won superlative reviews when it opened fortnight ago in London.

No Face of His Own, Sellers is the son of vaudeville troupers. He has been a performer since the age of two, and he spent his youth acquiring every sort of face but one of his own. He became a brilliant actor by painful necessity, since he is by ready for new roles by fastening himself to the real article-union leaders, neurotic Americans, old generals-and absorbing their personalities down to the last tic. The result is always funny, sometimes merciless. But when he reads a new script. Sellers usually panics. "Better ring up and say I can't do it." he tells his wife. He paces frantically for hours, "Then, she says, "Peter buys a new car and he's all right." Since 1948 he has owned 62 automobiles. One was a Rolls-Royce Silver Cloud, but it made him uncomfortable. He put a classified ad in the Sunday Times: "Titled motor car wishes to dispose of owner.

Butler Problems. The Sellers' family flat, near Hampstead Heath, has five bedrooms and costs \$840 a month. Until recently the family-Wife Anne. Son Michael, 8. Daughter Sarah, 4-had a stately home in Hertfordshire, but they were overwhelmed by servant problems. "Robbie was a great butler," reminisces Sellers, singling out one example, "All he could see was straight ahead. He couldn't see sideways, and he kept bumping into things. He wouldn't listen to you. You'd say, 'Robbie, there's a wall there.' He'd snarl, 'I know there's a wall there,' Crash!

We were losing all our china. Like Jackie Gleason. Sellers has fre-

quent meetings with a spiritualist. He is vice president of the London Judo Society. He loves jazz, In Who's Who he lists his most exclusive club as "Royal Automobile." He drinks little, but he once got totally potted celebrating the knighting of Alec Guinness. Going on stage afterward-he was appearing in a West End comedy called Brouhaha—he smiled dreamily at the audience and said: "I'm sloshed." He offered to call on his understudy, but the idea was shouted down. Ten sober genii could not equal one drunk



IN "LOLITA"

IN "WALTZ"





PETER SELLERS & FAMILY He also speaks Tyneside Geordie, American Snob and stiff upper BBC.

friends, let alone strangers, Sellers is the world's best mimic, equipped with an enormous range of accents, inflections and dialects-including five kinds of cockney. Mayfair pukka, stiff upper BBC, Oxford, Cambridge, Yorkshire, Lancashire, West Country, Highland Scots, Edinburgh Scots, Glaswegian Scots, Tyneside Geordie, Northern Ireland, Southern Ireland, French, Mittel-europa, American Twang, American Drawl, American Snob. Canadian. Australian and three kinds of Indian. He fools everybody, Everybody but his friends that is: they are wise to him. When they call him up and a sweet old German nanny answers, they say, "Come off it, you old bastard." The trouble is that there really is a sweet old German nanny at Sellers' place, and she often gets an earful when she answers:

Now that Alec Guinness has opted for serious roles, Peter Sellers is the best light actor in the English-speaking cinema, Young Britons appreciate the subtle subterfuge of his anti-establishment manner. Like Guinness, he often pops up in various roles within a single film (The Mouse That Roared, The Naked Truth). As the finkish Clare Ouilty, he tries out several disguises in Hollywood's new and breathily awaited Lolita, which brought him to the U.S. last week for a promotion tour, New Sellers films open, it seems nature diffident, introspective and not particularly articulate unless he is pretending to be someone else. "I've got so many inhibitions that I sometimes wonder if I exist at all," he says. "I have no desire to play Peter Sellers. I don't know who Peter Sellers is, except that he's the one who gets paid. Cary Grant is Cary Grant-that's his stock in trade, If I tried to sell myself as Peter Sellers, I'd be penniless. Write any character you have in mind and I'll shape myself to what you have written. But don't write a part for me. Sellers won his early popularity doing

impersonations on the radio. He soon formed the celebrated Goon Show with two others and proved that even the BBC had room for the humor of the imagination gone mad. For example, the three climbed Mount Everest from the inside. Eventually they made a film short called The Running, Jumping, and Standing Still Film. It featured an agile fellow who held a phonograph needle and ran around a record. Another chap scrubbed a field with soap and water. It was shot in two days in what Sellers describes as "daguerreo-type pigment made from condensed vak's breath." It had absolutely no meaning-and audiences laughed until they were carted away.

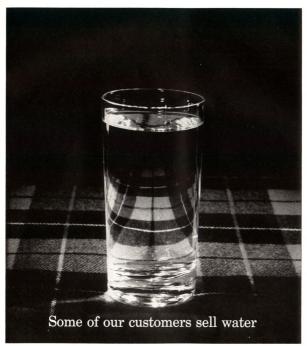
Nowadays, Sellers builds characters out of people he knows or seeks out, getting

## TELEVISION

The 40th Floor At one point, Colonel John Glenn sounds like a fly-now-pay-later salesman pushing a ten-day, round-trip excursion. "You can launch on Tuesday and be home by the end of the following week," he says amiably. What is the destination? The moon, of course, 60 Hours to the Moon, to be shown this Sunday over ABC-TV, is an excellently documented tion, produced by ABC News and built around excerpts from a six-hour interview between Glenn and ABC News Science Editor Jules Bergman. Well worth the attention of viewers of any age, the program was designed especially for teen-agers in the hope of attracting their minds toward the science of space. It therefore wastes no time talking down to adults, is presented in terms more familiar to the young -time-capability, power-limited, lift vectors, rendezvous and docking, ablation shields, paragliders, and so on.

Though he stands on history's highest soap box. Glenn is not a man to pontificate, and the program as a whole follows

"Voss diss?"



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> can buy, Remember, insist on Ouaker State, the best engine life preserver. OUAKER STATE OIL REFINING CORP.,

OIL CITY, PENNSYLVANIA

his lead. It ranges across every relevant topic from aerospace medicine to the U.S.'s unmanned satellite programs. Scientists and astronauts stand up at blackboards and clearly explain just how landings are made on the earth and would be made on the surface of the moon. Deft animation explains the complicated docking procedure: hooking up a manned capsule to an orbiting rocket, providing the added power to complete a lunar voyage. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has given ABC the first really detailed look at mock-ups of the new twoman Gemini capsule, the three-man Apollo capsule that will make the first U.S. moon trip and the nuclear Nerva rocket, so powerful that it will eliminate the rendezvous and docking process altogether and make direct trips beyond the moon,

Dozens of people from Nobel prizewinners to Canaveral secretaries appear during the hour, but Glenn is at the center. Says he: "We're well aware there are risks involved. There are a lot of things to learn. You just don't glue a bunch of bolts and metal together and go off on a space flight." Nonetheless, beneath everything this absorbing show's guests have to say emerges the staggering fact that they talk about going to the moon as if they planned to push a button and get off on the 40th floor.

#### BROADWAY

Tin Pan Adler

For a project like this it would have been sheer madness to settle for anything less than top talent, Broadway Composer Richard Adler (The Pajama Game, Damn Vankees) did the score and lyrics, One of the men who won Oscars for scoring West Side Story staved up all night doing the arrangement. Musicians came from the New York Philharmonic. The highpaid, high-caliber Hi-Lo's were there to do the singing. After 29 takes. Composer Adler was still dissatisfied, "It must have that ping, That's the feel I want implemented, band-wise." Take No. 30 was pingsville. "That's it." exulted Adler. "That's it." The result: More people than ever are cooking

And, heating and cooling, and drying

and refrigerating with gas-You'll find it's faster and cleaner and

more economical, too. . . For such gassers Adler gets paid in five figures. Of all the Broadway types who pick up extra jingle writing jingles (TIME,

April 21, 1961) he is, by his own description, "the top man in the field." His monumental arias of trade include You'll Feel Better About Smoking with the Taste of Kent, Kent with the Micronite Filter; the rousing Big Gallon song, the Cities Service Suite; Newport Filter Cigarettes, Newport Filter Cigarettes: the Bon Ami Jet Spray Sonata; and the battle hymn of York Imperial-size Cigarettes. Soon radio and TV audiences will be hearing his latest creation-the new national anthem of the American Gas Associationseveral thousand times a week.



POPE URBAN VIII BY GIAN LORENZO BERNINI

IFE COLOR PHOTO BY DMITS! KESSE

# Great moments live in LIFE

Blessing in stone . . .

One of the majestic sculptures by Bernini, the 17th century genius who, more than any other man, created the look of Rome. It is only one great moment from LIFE's recent 18-page color portrait at Eastertime, of the glory that was and is the Eternal City.

Everlasting moments—and current news, too, are brought week after week to LIFE's pages while still alive with colorand interest. Because of LIFE's vivid involvement with all of human experience, 31,000,000 adults are attracted to its pages every week.

Naturally, these are readers who are bound to be above average in education, taste, income—and all the many qualities that make them a far more responsive audience for what you make or sell.

Great markets live in LIFE.

LIFE

# How much wagon do you want and how much do you want to



#### CHRYSLER NEWPORT

Newport wagons are priced from \$3,478.\* These are big wagons with big performance. The standard engine is a 265 hp V-8 that uses regular gas. Famous Torsion-Aire Ride irons out the bumps for a sedan-smooth ride. (9-passenger model above, \$3,586.\* Kids love the third seat which faces the rear.)



#### PLYMOUTH 4

These wagons are priced from \$2,609.\* Plymouth has a big new body this year—almost eight feet of cargo length with the tailgate closed. The turning radius is much shorter for 1962, so you get a lot more turn for a lot less effort. Acceleration is up as much as 10%, gas mileage improved as much as 7%.



#### DODGE DART

Dart wagons start from \$2,644.\* Dodge gives you improved acceleration this year and improved gas mileage. The secret is live weight and what our engineers call fat-free performance. You get 85 cubic feet of cargo space in a wagon that parks as easily as a sedan.

#### Invitation:

Try one of these action wagons from Chrysler Corporation at your dealer's this weekend. Take the whole family out and try it for size!

# pay?

Here's a quick way to size up wagons. Chrysler Corporation offers 24 models in compacts and full-size, 6- and 9-passenger. And each of them gives you a lot more action on a lot less gas.



#### VALIANT

Valiant wagons are priced from \$2,285.\* Compact on the outside, but inside there's 72 cubic feet of cargo space. The 101 hp Slant Six Engine gives you plenty of lively action even when you're carrying a full load. Runs fine on regular gas and doesn't use much of that.

#### DODGE CUSTOM 880 ,

Here's the big new Dodge with hardtop wagons priced from \$3,292.\* Custom made for the big car man, this 880 wagon is the roomiest Dodge of them all. It gives you 91 cubic ft. of cargo space, over 8 ft. of cargo length back of the seats.





LANCER A

Lancer wagons are priced from \$2,306.5 "They come in two series, the low priced 170 and the deluxe 770. Either way, you get a wagon that cruises at turnpike speeds, yot uses gas sparingly, as a compact should. There are two things you don't get: squeaks and rattles. The reason is Chrysler Corporation's Unibody Construction.

\*\*Linear Corporation of Compact Services and Compact Services and Compact Services are considered to the Corporation of Compact Services and Compact Services are considered to the Corporation of Compact Services and Compact Services are considered to the Corporation of Compact Services and Compact Services are considered to the Corporation of Compact Services and Compact Services are considered to the Corporation of Compact Services and Compact Services are considered to the Corporation of Compact Services and Compact Services are considered to the Corporation of Compact Services and Compact Services are considered to the Corporation of Compact Services and Compact Services are considered to the Corporation of Compact Services and Compact Services and Compact Services are considered to the Corporation of Compact Services and Compact Services are considered to the Corporation of Compact Services and Compact Services are considered to the Corporation of Compact Services and Compact Services are considered to the Corporation of Compact Services and Compact Services and Compact Services are considered to the Corporation of Compact Services and Compact Services are considered to the Corporation of Compact Services and Compact Services are considered to the Corporation of Compact Services and Compact Services are considered to the Corporation of Compact Services and Compact Services are considered to the Corporation of Compact Services and Compact Services are considered to the Corporation of Compact Services and Compact Services are considered to the Corporation of Compact Services and Cor

See the ANDY WILLIAMS SHOW starring DICK VAN DYKE, with Ann Margret, Henry Mancisti and Special guest, ANDY GRIFFITH; Friday, May 4, NBC-TV.

# **Chrysler Corporation**

here engineering puts something extra into every car

DODGE DART LANCER CHRYSLER IN IMPERIAL DODGE TRUCKS



# A \$10,000,000 business born in a ready room

The time: World War II. Bill L.: a naval aviator. Like many young men in the service, he was concerned about his future—after the war. Like so many others, he discussed the subject with his friends.

One fellow officer was particularly impressed because Bill L.'s talk was not dream talk. He had a definite idea. He wanted a business of his own to carry out this idea: Complete management control—from product designs, to sales organization, to feeding back earnings to finance growth.

The friends agreed to get together when they were released from the Navy, look for a company to buy, and test Bill L.'s theory.

In 1947, they discovered B. Corp. In a strong growth field—punching and plastic binding machines and supplies for offices—it was also priced to fit their available capital. They bought working control.

Though Bill L. now had his company, it consisted of just 20 employees, little sales volume, and an uncertain future. But the new management immediately acted on its imaginative, aggressive idea. So successful was it that by 1956, B. Corp. needed a new enlarged plant.

For the first time, Bill L. could not finance further growth from earnings. He estimated his need at nearly \$2,000,000. And since retaining ownership was basic to his plan, he refused to sell stock.

Bill L. came to The First National Bank of Chicago. Our Division K, specializing in office machinery and equipment, recognized his company's potential and worked out a mortgage, a term loan, and an open line of credit for working capital requirements.

B. Corp. moved into its new quarters in 1957. Recent figures show over 800 employees and \$10,000,000 plus in sales. Foreign production facilities have also been acquired, and there are now 41 domestic and 25 foreign branches.

The Commercial Banking Department of The First National Bank of Chicago maintains 11 Divisions, each dealing with one group of industries exclusively. Each officer in these Divisions offers knowledgeable service because he constantly studies and interprets industry trends. As a result, he is able to understand clearly your particular problems.

Whether you're in office machines or meat packing, The First is ready to serve you. Write, call, or visit us soon.



## The First National Bank of Chicago

## BUSINESS

#### STATE OF BUSINESS Squeezing the Great Bull

When Chairman Morehead Patterson rapped the annual meeting of American Machine & Foundry Co. to order in Manhattan last week, one of the first things stockholders wanted to know was why the



AMF's PATTERSON That listless feeling.

company's stock had fallen from \$63 to \$32 in the past year. "God knows," said Morehead Patterson candidly. "We were the same corporation... What bothers me is that we have 3,0,000 more shareholders now than before it happened, and I'm sorry for every one of them,"

Patterson's failure to predict any rise in AMF shares in the near future was coldly realistic; together with dozens of other glamour issues that have hit bottom since last fall, AMF stock is caught in the grip of a stubbornly listless stock market, Since the Dow-Jones industrial index hit its alltime high of 734.91 last December. the market has mushed indecisively into a slow decline. Last week, after being frightened down to 684.06 by the President's clash with Big Steel, the index managed to climb back up to 694.25. But the gains were made on a thin market; the number of shares traded on the New York Stock Exchange ran at only 3,000,000 a day, v. s.coo.coo a day a year ago.

The Stimuli. The market's lackbuster performance was all the more bailing in the light of last week's spate of enouraging economic news. Personal income in March, the Commerce Department reported, rose St billion above the February figure to a record annual rate of Sags were spending their fat paychecks: even allowing for the effects of a later Easter this year, department-store sales for the

second week in April were up 6% over 1961, and auto sales were running a whopping 48% above last year. The only important indicator that was off was the volume of new orders for durable goods, which fell 4% from February to March.

Topping off a week that, on the face of it, should have put Wall Street in a rosy glow was mounting evidence that corporate profits had set a first-quarter record in 1962. From corporations across the whole spectrum of industry came glittering reports. Du Pont's first-quarter earnings were a record \$2.32 as shere v. \$3.85 last year: Republic Steel's were 09¢ v. \$7¢ U.S. Rubber's 75¢ v. 68¢. Standard

The Dampener. Why was Wall Street indifferent to all this encouragement? Most market analysts attribute part of the investor apathy to disappointment with the economy's failure to achieve the superboom levels so freetly predicted last fall; analysts also consider the present drop in stock prices a necessary correction experience of the present property of the property of the present property and the present present property and the present present

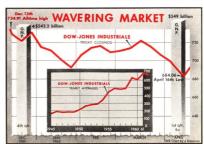
the long-term state of corporate profits. have slipped from 7.84% of the gross national product to 4.47% last year. The profit squeeze has become particularly acute in the past four years, during which weak consumer demand and Government policy have kept retail prices relatively stable, thus halting the price inflation. But cost inflation, which hits industry through rising labor and overhead costs. has not been stopped. If industry cannot offset higher costs with higher prices. Wall Street sees even slimmer profit margins in the long run. And since stock prices in the end reflect the profit potential of industry, some analysts argue that the market will inevitably have to go down if profit margins continue to narrow.

Trading Range, Nevertheless, the consensus among the analysts is that the market will hit one more peak in 1962. But they warn that the market is in a "trading range." i.e., one where as many stocks go down as go up, and that to make money. a selective investor must watch for undervalued shares of companies with strong profit potentials. A minority of Wall Streeters even suggest that the next peak may mark the end of the Great Bull Market-which has persisted for 15 years despite temporary setbacks. Not even the pessimists, however, predict a selling panic: what they gloomily expect is month after tedious month during which stock prices mill around endlessly in the trading range-never crashing into the cellar, but never making new highs.

# PUBLIC POLICY The Government & Profits

Though he is dead set against a general round of price increases as a solution to the profits squeeze (see above). President Kennedy readily concedes that U.S. businessmen must somehow find more capital to spend on modernization if they are to compete successfully in world markets. When the great steel hassle suddenly transformed the profits problem into a front-page issue, the Administration was already committed to a program which it believes would enable business to raise expansion capital without increasing prices. The Kennedy program would give businessmen 1) a credit against the corporate income tax based on how much they spend on modernization, and 2) speedier depreciation write-offs of the cost of industrial

The Promise. Exactly how much the tax credit will amount to is still being hammered out in Congress. The Administration is lobbying in the Senate for a credit equal to 8% of the amount a com-



pany spends on modernization. The House has passed a bill allowing 7% (except for utilities, which would get only 3%), Even at the 7% rate, the Treasury Department figures the tax credit alone would give the iron and steel industry an additional \$60 million to spend this year on new equipment. The benefits to some other major industries by Treasury reckoning:

Oil & Coal-\$90 million Chemicals—\$50 million Autos-\$35 million Railroads-\$25 million

Unlike the tax credit, a speedup in depreciation write-offs does not require congressional approval. By early summer, Treasury tax men expect to finish the monumental job of revising their rulings on the useful life of each of the myriad varieties of machinery used by U.S. industry. The shorter useful-life rulings will allow businessmen to deduct the purchase price of machinery from their income tax in larger chunks-and hence leave them with more after-tax cash to buy still more machinery. Though other industries are unlikely to get the whopping 40% depreciation speedup already accorded the hardpressed textile industry (TIME, Oct. 20. 1961), the Administration estimates that faster depreciation and the tax credit together will give U.S. business an additional \$2.5 billion to \$3 billion a year to spend on new plant and equipment.

The Skeptics. Businessmen, however, find a lot to criticize in the Kennedy program-especially in the tax credit idea. Chief Economist Beryl Sprinkel of Chicago's Harris Trust concedes that the tax credit marks "a step in the right direction," but argues that "it is discriminatory in who benefits." Sprinkel's main complaint: Companies that spend money on new equipment will get the tax credit, but those who modernize by spending heavily on research will not.

Other critics charge that the credit plan favors the flourishing corporate giants, who need it least. Thus, American Telephone & Telegraph, which announced last week that it would spend an alltime corporate record of \$2.8 billion on new plant this year, would reap a tax credit of roughly \$84 million. Telephonemen point out that they need no such special spur, by the nature of their business must expand to meet growing demand. But a money-losing company that urgently needs an extra boost will not be able to afford the initial modernization outlay that would entitle it to a credit. Many a businessman echoes the reaction of President Howard Conant of the Des Plaines, Ill., Interstate Steel Co., a large steel jobber: "We are in an industry with overcapacity. So for the time being, whether given the 8% credit or any type of liberalized depreciation, we aren't going to start building.

Whose Rules? The depreciation writeoffs have come in for less criticism-largely because no one yet knows how liberal they will be. Most businessmen, however, believe that the new useful-life rulings will do little more than compensate for the increased speed at which industrial machinery now grows obsolete. This, they contend, will still not give them the equivalent of the highly generous depreciation allowances that their European competitors get from their governments. To match the Europeans, Harvard Professor Dan Throop Smith, a Treasury tax expert under Eisenhower, suggests that the new depreciation system should allow an extra big write-off in the first year after the purchase of equipment in order to replenish industry's supply of modernization

capital as rapidly as possible. No matter how generous the Kennedy program may ultimately prove to be, it is unlikely to allay the business community's unhappy suspicion that, with the battle over steel prices, the U.S. moved into a new era of Government-industry relations. Most businessmen object in principle to the notion that tax aid or any other Government relief can be an acceptable substitute for increased profits obtained by raising prices, cutting production costs, or finding new markets. The prospect that more Government intervention in pricing may be the wave of the future has aroused enough uneasiness to lead some corporations to defer, at least temporarily, their expansion plans. Fearful of the ire of the Government agencies with which they must constantly negotiate, few businessmen are prepared to admit publicly to any slowdown, but privately one leading industrialist declares: "The rules have been changed while the game is going on, and I'll be damned if I'll invest until I know what the new rules are.'

# PERSONAL FILE



JENNEY



PUCKEY

- · Because it simultaneously acts as agent for most of Hollywood's top talent, is the nation's largest producer and distributor of TV films, and holds TV rights to Paramount's pre-1048 film library, MCA Inc. is uneasily known in the film capital as "The Octopus." Though MCA's elusive President Lew Wasserman, 49. has refused to admit it, show-biz savants have long suspected that the octopus would like to stretch its tentacles into movie production. Last week directors of New York's Decca Records, Inc. approved Wasserman's offer of MCA stock worth an estimated \$50 for every share of Decca stock. The proposed merger, which has yet to be passed on by stockholders-or the Justice Departmentseemed to confirm Hollywood's suspicions. Besides making phonograph records, Decca owns 88% of Universal Pictures Co., Inc.
- The ad in the Boston newspapers was eye-catching enough: illustrated by a drawing of Paul Revere and his horse caught in bumper-to-bumper auto traffic, it called for development of a modern rapid transit system to reduce the flow of cars into congested downtown Boston. But what really caught Boston's eye was the name of the man who paid for the ad: dynamic Robert M. Jenney, 43. whose 150-year-old Jenney Manufacturing Co. makes its money selling gasoline at 600 service stations throughout New England. Harvardman ('41) Jenney concedes that his appeal runs against his company's immediate self-interest, but argues that uncontrolled auto traffic will ultimately strangle Boston "and if the city doesn't do well, all business will suffer,
- o "Management has become an international commodity." says Sir Walter Puckey, 63, canny, Cornish-born head of Management Selection Ltd., Britain's oldest and la gest executive recruiting agency. Accordingly, in partnership with Manhattan's Hoff, Canny. Bowen & Associates, Inc., Sir Walter has set up a global headhunting agency called Management Selection International, With Puckey as chairman, the organization will find local managers for U.S. firms operating overseas, also hopes to lure back to England British scientists who emigrated to the U.S. for higher pay. Already the new agency has pegged its first hole by finding an Englishman to work for an American firm in Africa.

# **AUTOS**

Forward Looking at Chrysler A year ago, feisty Detroit Lawyer Sol Dann, self-styled "gadfly" of the Chrysler

Corp., consumed 70 solid minutes of Chrysler's annual stockholders' meeting with vividly phrased denunciations of the company's management. Last week, at Chrysler's 1962 meeting, Dann held himself down to a scant 43 minutes-which he filled with innumerable punning compliments ("Love begets love") to Chrysler's new management team headed by Chairman George Love, 61. Mused Love wryly: "I wonder what he would have done if my name was Smith."

If Love's name were Smith, stockholders would probably be just as pleased by the solid, dollars-and-cents evidence suggesting that long-ailing Chrysler is finally on the mend. Where it lost a staggering \$21.9 million in the first quarter of 1961, Chrysler last week reported a \$1.3 million profit for the first three months of '62. Though the company's first quarter sales of \$498 million were up

# FOR MEN WHO HATE TO WAIT! The man who rents from National

is a fast-traveling executive. Like you. Anxious to get going. Most interested in getting the car he wants when he wants it. Our aim is to get you through the airport with minimum delay. Coming or going. National's Executive Service does just this. No waiting in line. No line if we can humanly help it. With your National Credit Card (we also honor other major credit cards) you're ready to go in a new Ford or other fine car. Every day more businessmen discover National's faster service in 1000 world-wide offices. Next time, go National!

IN CANADA IT'S TILDEN RENT-A-CAR

# NATIONAL AMERICA'S FASTEST GROWING CAR RENTAL SYSTEM CAR RENTAL



15% from a year ago, its shiny new profit stemmed primarily from President Lynn Townsend's hard-eyed cost cutting (TDar, Aug., 4) and was all the more encouraging because it was made at a time when the compact of the U.S. automarket had dropped to a postwar low of 9%. If it is used level and recapture even a part of its "traditional" 15% of the auto market. Chrysler's controlled when the control was the controlled the cont

#### AVIATION Come In, Come In, Wherever You Are!

In unconcealed desperation, Trans World Airlines last week took a radical new approach to an old puzzle. The puzzle: how to get hold of whim-driven California Industrialist Howard Hughes, 56,

Hughes, whose passion for privacy is equaled only by his delight in intricate business deals, has been tangled in legal battle with TWA for ten months, TWA charges that Hughes, who owns 78,2% of its stock, forced it to buy jetliners it did not want through his Hughes Tool Co., and is suing him for \$150 million in damages. Hughes has countered with a \$336 million suit charging that TWA's management is illegally trying to deprive him of control of the airline-but has consistently avoided the personal appearances in court demanded by TWA's lawyers. To force him to appear. TWA last week asked a Delaware court for a rare sequestration order against Hughes's estimated \$250 million worth of Hughes Tool Co. stock. If the order is granted, Hughes will be legally barred from selling. voting or drawing dividends on the stock until he shows up in court,

Nothing less is apt to lure Hughes out. Despite press photographers' incessant efforts to trap him, most U.S. newspapers and magazines have no photo of Hughes less than a decade old. Hughes maintains offices in Houston and Hollywood, but he low visits either. Instead he operates through a telephone-message center which through a telephone-message center which



Howard Hughes (1952)
Once in a while he flies over the office.

is manned 24 hours a day. Anyone who wants to see Hughes must call OLdfield 4-2500 in Hollywood and state his business. If Hughes deigns to answer—which he almost never does—he is more likely than not to set an appointment for z a.m. on a remote street corner.

Even in routine business dealings, Hughes is elusive. In the eight years during which he owned Hollywood's R.K.O. studios, he never visited them. (He did fly over one day, noticed that R.K.O. looked a bit shabby from the air, and telephoned an order that it be painted.) Not even Hughes's closest business associates escape the shadow treatment. Two of TWA's five presidents during the 17 years that Hughes actively controlled the airline never met him. What finally drove TWA to last week's request for the court order was an admission from Hughes's personal attorney that he had not seen his boss in several months, had no idea whatever where he is.

#### BUSINESS ABROAD The New Mideast Money Man

In Beirut one morning a fortnight ago, curiosity seekers poured into the Phoenicia Hotel for opening-day glimpses of an unconventional attraction: a large, strikingly modern room resplendent with teakwood ceiling, Abyssinian peacockwood paneling and a floor of peacock-blue carpeting. Marveling, the visitors ran eager hands over a milky terrazzo counter embedded with tiny pieces of brass to simulate marine life on an ocean bottom. Some of the visitors even opened an account. For though it looked for all the world like a cocktail lounge, the room was the newest branch of Lebanon's Intra Bank, "Nobody's wandered in and asked for a drink yet," said jubilant Intra Bank Founder Yusuf Bedas, 50, adding, "Conservative banks belong to the past.

Yusuf Bedas' own flamboyant history supports his thesis. Since 1948, when the creation of Israel ended Palestine's role as banker to the Middle East, free-enter-prising Lebanon has been inundated by a flood of investment money from oil-rich Saudi princes and from wealthy Egyptans, Syrians and Iraqis frightened by the increasingly socialist policies of their own governments, Riding this tide, brash, resolute Yusuf Bedas in ten years of free-stream of the property of the prop

Banking on the Floor. Born the second son of a Russian Orthodox missionary in Jerusalem. Bedas began his banking career at 1 6 as a messenger boy. By 1948, he had shouldered his way up to head the best of the best of the second sold his capital when he feld Irard as a refugee. Rounding up \$4,000, he opened a currency exchange office in two diney fourth-floor rooms in Beirut. With typical flourish, he anneed the operation "Incatal flourish, he anneed the operation" lot bayes a name out of all proportion to our size to impress people."

Armed principally with effrontery. Be-



BEDAS (LEFT) IN NEW BANK So far no one has ordered a drink.

das canwassed clients at Beirut hotels, pared his profit margins in order to offer irresistible rates. To build capital, he contracted for any kind of business he contracted for any kind of business he to the Red Cross and temporarily ran the currency exchange squatting on the bare floor. The Korean war and the consequent boom in currency transactions boosted Bedas' income, and his aggressiveness on more of them left funds in his care and more of them left funds in his care and

Potash & Planes. In 1951, Bedas set up Intra (cable code for International Traders) with initial capital of \$2,000,000. He lured business from competing Beirut banks by cutting loan rates from o% to 6%. To gain stature for his upstart bank, he convinced Bank of America that it should come into his trade-financing operations, became correspondent for New York's venerable Chase Manhattan Bank. and opened branches in Syria, Iraq, Qatar and Jordan. In 1958, when near civil war halted Lebanese banking for more than sat brooding over their ill fortune. Bedas took advantage of the lull to set up a branch in London and an affiliate bank in Geneva.

Today. Intra's investments range from otash extraction in the Dead Sea to Middle East Airlines (51% control), and Bedas is planning still more branches and affiliates in France, Italy, Brazil and Africa. Conservative Western financiers, unaccustomed to the rough and tumble of Levantine business, are sometimes inclined to look askance at this headlong expansion and at the fact that Bedas, despite the growing complexity of Intra's operations, continues to run it as a oneman show. But last week, as he hopped from Rome to Paris to London inspecting his empire, cocky Yusuf Bedas poohpoohed any suggestion of overextension, "Give me another twelve years," boomed he, "and Intra may double in size again,



# Baby Sitter

▶ In this age of mechanical miracles, it may be interesting to know that one major industry still largely depends upon human judgment . . . the very delicate art of papermaking.

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onsolidated specialist in enamel printing paper

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#### CORPORATIONS RCA Takes on Ford

When it bought up Philadelphia's faltering Philco Corp. 41 months ago, the Ford Motor Co. intended merely to acquire a readymade position in the electronics and aerospace industries, Last week Ford was discovering that by taking over Philco it had also bought its way into a savage feud with another U.S. industrial giant-Radio Corp. of America.

Bad Blood, The bad blood between RCA and Philco dates back to a 1957 antitrust action in which Philco charged that it was unfairly handicapped in its manufacture of radio and TV sets by RCA's industry-blanketing control of some 12,000 patents, and demanded \$150 million in treble damage payments. RCA angrily countered with charges of patent infringement against Philco. A consent decree negotiated by the Justice Department in 1958 put the RCA patents in a royalty-free pool, but the legal battle between Philco and RCA raged on through a maze of hearings and counterclaims.

Early this month RCA launched a new. double-pronged attack seemingly designed to convince Ford that this inherited squabble would be excessively costly to pursue. Though RCA now holds patents on the only color television tube to meet FCC standards, RCA lawyers charged that since 1953 Philco has been conspiring to set up a patent pool that would establish a monopoly position for Philco's own color television equipment. In the process, asserted RCA, Philco plotted to withhold color television from the public until the last dollar was squeezed from black and white sales and sought to undercut public acceptance of RCA's color equipment by pressuring other manufacturers not to use the RCA process, Asking for treble damages of \$174 million, RCA pointedly noted that Ford assumed "all liabilities and obligations" of Philco when it bought the company.

Dark Threat. Last week came the second prong of RCA's offensive-an attempt to involve Ford in FCC hearings on license renewal for WRCV, RCA's Philadelphia TV station. Philco, which owned the station until 1953 and wants to get it back, has long tried to convince FCC that because RCA has been involved in a number of antitrust actions, it is not qualified to hold "a grant which must be exercised in the public interest." In rebuttal, RCA last week filed a counterreport reminding FCC that if Philco got the station it would be tantamount to giving it to Ford, and "within the past three years alone, Ford has been charged in at least twelve federal courts with serious . . . violations of the antitrust laws" as an automaker, What's more, added RCA darkly, if Philco proposed to examine "ancient history," RCA would do likewise-a clear hint that RCA was ready to rake up memories of some of old Henry Ford's highhanded tactics in the 1030s.

It could lead to one of the most unseemly, bare-knuckle fights in U.S. corporate history.

# MILESTONES

Died. Arsenio H. Lacson, 49, mayerick mayor of Manila (pop. 1,200,000) since 1951, a fiery reformer who became during three popularly elected terms what Philip pine President Macapagal recently called a "national sentinel of public morality"; of a stroke; in Manila. Peppery Mayor Lacson-a former boxer, guerrilla fighter, lawyer, political-science professor, Congressman and newspaper columnistcleaned up his tatterdemalion metropolis and became an acerbic presidential critic who crushed his Nacionalista Party mate, ex-President Carlos Garcia, and then started sniping at Liberal President Macapagal, whom he helped to power.

Died. William Thomas Waggoner Jr., 57. speed-happy heir to a \$300 million Southwestern cattle-and-oil empire, who spent more than \$1,000,000 building his unlimited (2,000-plus h.p.) hydroplanes Maverick and Shanty, which, despite endless mishaps, blazed their way to top U.S. speedboat records; in Phoenix, Ariz.

Died, Louise Fazenda Wallis, 66, gawky Hoosier screen comedienne of the silent days-and wife of Veteran Producer Hal Wallis-who starred in Keystone comedies as the farmer's tomboy daughter (her pigtails were insured for \$10,000 by Mack Sennett), later mugged her hilarious way through some 300 Hollywood films in roles from Indian squaw to lady blacksmith without ever losing her gift of grimace; of a stroke; in Hollywood.

Died, Sir Frederick Handley Page, 76 pioneer builder of bombers, founder and chairman of Britain's first-and its last un-nationalized-aircraft corporation, Handley Page Ltd., who designed multiengined R.A.F. warplanes from World War I's wood-and-linen type o/400 to today's 600-m.p.h. Victor jet bomber, in peacetime invented the slotted wing, which blunderproofs planes against low-speed

Died. Robert Woods Bliss 86 admit U.S. career diplomat, former Minister to Sweden (1923-27) and Ambassador to Argentina (1927-33), who with his wife, the former Mildred Barnes (heiress to the Fletcher's Castoria fortune), in 1940 gave their historic Georgetown estate, Dumbarton Oaks, to his alma mater Harvard, which turned it into a center of Byzantine studies and a meeting place for statesmen. notably for talks leading to the birth of the United Nations; of cancer; in Washington, D.C.

Died, Thomas Bull, 96, courtly, wingcollared interior decorator, a Norwegianborn tastemaker whose elegant curlicues adorned New York's costliest mansions (among his clients: the Morgans, Vanderbilts. Woolworths) as well as Schrafft's restaurants, who outlived both his patrons and his style, never losing his firm distaste for wall-to-wall carpeting; in Manhattan.

#### CINEMA

#### Up the Creek with Greg

Cape Feor [Universal-International], "You can't put a man in jail for what he might do." The hero (Gregory Peck) nods grimly. As a lawyer, he knows that the chief of police is right. But that doesn't solve his problem: a rapist (Robert Mitchum) he once caught in the act has been released from jail and has returned to North Carolina to take revenge on the lawyer and his family. How to stop him?

The police politely invite the menace to leave town; he politely refuses. They harass him with sudden searches and unreasonable arrests; he gets a lawyer and they have to stop. They also have to stop



MITCHUM & PECK IN "FEAR" Some fun but not much fright.

guarding the hero's house when the villain's lawyer threatens to tell the taxpayers how their money is being spent. Next day the hero's watchdog is poisoned. The chief of police advises him to hire a private detective: "It's a terrible thing to say, but there's nothing more we can do."

While the detective tails the villain, the villain tails the hero and his family-and skillfully accelerates the terror. He licks his lips over the hero's wife, and one day the lawyer catches him ogling his twelveyear-old daughter. Appalled, the lawyer tries to buy the brute off. Nothing doing. He tries to scare him off. But the rapist beats up three hired bullies, makes one of them admit who hired him counterattacks with disbarment proceedings. Desperate. Peck flees with his family up a sinister creek that leads into the cypress jungles of North Carolina, Safe at last! But are they? In the moonlight silently the sedges part and down to the dark water slithers a dark form that grins like an alligator-but who ever saw an alligator in an aloha shirt?

According to the trailers, Fear is intended to make the moviegoers "FEEL FEAR!" and once in a while it does; but most of the time it makes him feel condescending. Its tricks of terror are too obviously tricks, and the unreality is re-assuring—even soporific. What's more, at 46. Peck really ought to stop doing the boyish bit. But Mitchum as usual makes a nice shiny reptile, and it's gory good fun to watch Peck cut him up into handbags.

#### Rags to Wretchedness

Five Finger Exercise (Columbia), adapted from the prizewinning play by Britain's Peter Shaffer, is a perspicuous and painful study of a family that has risen from rags to wretchedness.

As the picture begins, the family arrives for the summer at its seaside estate in California. Father Harrington (Jack Hawkins), an immigrant boy who came up the hard way in the furniture business, is a narrow-eved loud-mouthed merchant who slaps his lips together when he eats, picks his teeth elaborately when he's done. thinks TV is the greatest thing since the sofa-bed, and looks uneasy when people talk about Sophocles' Electra-he figures maybe it's an airplane or something. Mother Harrington (Rosalind Russell) is a charming monster of self-deception who married father because he looked safe, loathes him for his vulgarity, stays on "for the children's sake," hates herself for wasting her life, takes her hatred out on her husband, and compensates her unhappiness by cultural climbing that doesn't always make the grade-she remembers Electra as a play about a king who screamed while he put out his own eves.

Family life at the Harringtons' is one long parental tup-of-war in which the children serve as the rope. The daughter (Annette Gorman), a sunny child just turning into her teens, seems able to stand the strain. But the son (Richard Beymer), an unstable boy in his first year at the strain of the strain seems and the strain for the strain that the son (Richard Beymer), and unstable boy in his first year at the strain to get him away from lather, and father tries to get him away from Harvard and into the furniture business.

The crisis develops as, one by one, the members of this sick little cland discharge their tensions into a fragile lightning rod, a sensitive young tutor (Matimilian of the control of the control of the control to please his "new family." In return, the son despises him vocally, the mother starts shamelessly breathing down his neck. In the end, they drive him to attest the death they have been livin they see the death they have been livin they

The film is sometimes talky, sometimes show but the acting is always careful, and Daniel (Butterfield 8) Mann's direction is intermittently inspired. Exercise is not a profound examination of family life, but it effectively explains that all too often home is where the hurt is.

#### Country Corn

State Fair (20th Century-Fox) sure is a lucky little old title. In 1932 it was a bestselling novel by Phil Stong, in 1933 a hit movie with Will Rogers, Lew Ayres and Janet Gaynor, in 1945 a second hit movie with Dana Andrews, Jeanne Crain and Dick Haymes, And now State Fair has been turned into a (side bets accepted by Producer Charles Brackett and Director José Ferrer) third hit movie—with Pat Boone, Bobby Darin, Tom Evell, Alice Faye, Pamela Tiffin, Ann-Margret, Wally Cowen Ling, you town any Oscars, but durn if it don't take the blue ribbon for country corn.

Story hasn't changed much. Come time, the Frakes all kerplump in the old man's crate and poot up to Dallas for the Texas State Fair, "the biggest state fair in the hall U.S.A." Mom Frake (Faye) wins the plaque for mincemeat. Pop Frake (Ewell) wins the grand prize for swine. Marge Frake (Tiffin) wins one of those TV fellers (Darin), and Wayne Frake (Boone) wins



George & Tom in "Fair" A lot of ham and a bit of hoggerel.

one of those fast girls (Ann-Margret) from back East, but she's too fast for Wayne and the tomfool lets her get away.

This time the color is louder and the picture is wider than ever. And to the 1945 score by Rodgers & Hammerstein (1t Might as Well Be Spring, 1t's a Groud Night for Singing). Composer Richard Rodgers has added five new songs. Unfortunately only one of them is worth hearing, a bit of hoggerel that Pop sings to George ("Marm and soft affection lies").

In your teeny-weeny eyes"). On the other hand, the script and the playing are lively. George is a mighty photogenic pig, but even George is outhammed by Comedian Ewell, who is one of the biggest camera hogs in the business. Alice Faye, in the first film role she has played since 1946, looks refreshingly real -she is middle-aged now and she doesn't try to hide it. Boone looks healthy. Darin looks unhealthy. And there is too much sugar in his Tiffin. As for Ann-Margret, she has the energy of a Texas twister. But Comedian Wally Cox, who plays a judge in the preserves division, brings off the best scene in the picture, a side-busting sequence in which the meek little fellow gets roaring drunk on mincemeat.

#### BOOKS

### Heap o' Writin'

A SIMPLE, HONORABLE MAN (309 pp.) -Conrad Richter-Knopf (\$4.50).

The names in this novel seem to have come from unpretentious rural tombstones, the thin sandstone kind that a man could carry under one arm: Lizzie Yoh, Theodosia Garrison, Phrany Luck-enbill, Lutie Markle, Jake Loy, Palmyra Scarlett, Seranus Mast, They live in towns like Jacob's and Unionville in Pennsylvania's Vale of Union or up in the mining patches at Mahanov near the Tulpehocken Trail. The prose is as homely as a bag of snitz. Some people get their dutch up, others are as meek as Moses. They eat victuals, marry helpmeets, and get around on shanks' mare. They don't like high muckety mucks. The little folks in grammar school are called scholars. Everybody fears Gut in Himmel. The old blacksmith says, "Dang your old liver pin."

The props are out of the 1900 Sears, Roebuck catalogue-horsehair chairs. heaters with isinglass panes, Brussels carpets, claw-footed mahogany sideboards, a crokinole board. There's a rock-'n'-rye jug full of booze, rock candy, rusty nails,

and rusty hinges.

Back to Beginnings. It takes a heap o' writin' to use that sort of material in this day and age on anything more pretentious than a TV show, but 71-year-old Conrad Richter has been making quiet. honest novels out of it for 25 years, The Town, part of his trilogy on frontier life in the Ohio territory (The Trees, The Fields, The Town), won a Pulitzer Prize

Two years ago, The Waters of Kronos, an autobiographical fantasy about an old writer named John Donner who returns to his home town in Pennsylvania, won the National Book Award, defeating such competition as John Updike's Rabbit, Run, John Hersey's The Child Buyer, and Harper Lee's To Kill a Mockingbird, The present novel is a sequel to Kronos. The fantasy is gone. It is a straightforward account of the life of John Donner's father, a country preacher.

Little Corn. Presumably this is Richter's own clergyman father, Religion can be a heavy garment for the young. If the preacher's son can be taken for Richter himself, he found the religious atmosphere oppressive-"his ear assailed by the peculiarly dry and sterile vulgate of the church, his young life faced by the stern presence of rituals and sacraments, of vows and austerities, of obligations and constraints, all under the overhanging shadow of the cross," But the acerbic tone shows only occasionally; in the end. after following the parson on his rounds from one parishioner to another in a splendid gallery of sketches spanning several decades, the novel comes down to the simplest of statements of simple



CONRAD RICHTER The clear, refreshing smell of hav.

faith. "I think my belief in God personally supports me," says Father-Preacher Donner, putting his lifetime into a sentence, "and that His presence and angels go with me, gives me grace to do what I'm called on to do, and peace of mind while I'm doing it.

The book bears a sweet, refreshing smell of hay, and-considering the risk involved-surprisingly little corn. The hero. at least, has a golden heart, not a golden arm. The book is a faithful portrait of a man in awe of heaven who finally goes there, leaving an estate worth \$1.38.



D. H. LAWRENCE The sharp, hot nick of blood.

#### At the Drop of a Stamp

THE COLLECTED LETTERS OF D. H. LAW-RENCE (1,307 pp.)—Edited by Harry T. Moore—Viking (\$17.50).

"Curse the blasted, jelly-boned swines, the slimy, the belly-wriggling invertebrates, the miserable sodding rotters, the flaming sods, the snivelling, dribbling, dithering palsied pulse-less lot that make up England today. They've got white of egg in their veins

Thus D. H. Lawrence in a letter to a friend, writing on the subject of his homeland. But Lawrence distributed his displeasure even-handedly; he had equally

sharp words for the U.S.:

"It's so tough and wearing, with the iron springs poking out through the padding . . . Americans are not younger than we, but older: a second childhood, But being so old, in senile decay and second childishness, perhaps they are nearer to the end, and the new beginning.

This 1,300-page-thick collection of Lawrence letters, ably edited by Southern Illinois University's Professor Harry T. Moore, comprises a remarkably complete autobiography of the contentious, witty, prickly and tender novelist, who corresponded voluminously because he was so often away from home-driven first by a consuming desire for utopia, then by a consumptive body that forced him to seek out hot, dry climates,

Like a man who had no time to wait for his own considered opinion, he set down his reactions to things literary, political, social and philosophical at the drop of a stamp. He had great friendships and great enmities, usually with the same people, and wrote them all down at white heat. He was often wrongheaded, but even his most outrageous opinions generally nick a vein.

► On society: "I feel quite anti-social. against this social whole as it exists. I wish one could be a pirate or highwayman in these days. But my way of shooting them with noiseless bullets that explode in their souls, these social people of today, is more satisfying . . . I disbelieve utterly in the public, in humanity, in the mass.

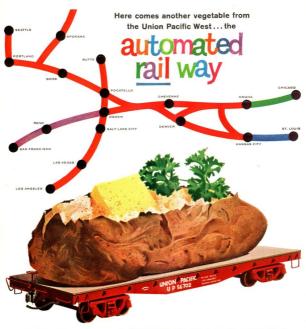
► On writing: "I can't bear art that you can walk round and admire. A book should be either a bandit or a rebel or a man in a crowd. People should either run for their lives, or come under the colours or say how do you do?'

▶ On modern painting: "Very clever work, quite lovely new colour and design. and inside it all nothing-emptiness, ashes,

an old bone. ► On Christianity: "I loathe lambs, those

symbols of Christian meekness. They are the stupidest, most persistent, greediest little beasts in the whole animal kingdom. Really, I suspect Jesus of having had very little to do with sheep, that he could call himself the Lamb of God. I would truly rather be the little pig of God, the little pigs are infinitely gayer and more delicate in soul.

▶ On democracy: "I am no democrat, save in politics. I think the state is a



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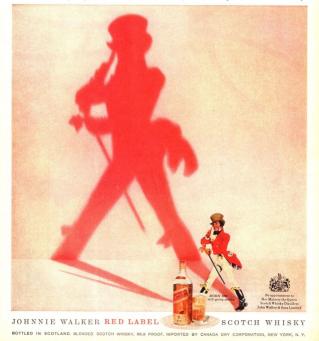




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vulgar institution. But life itself is an affair of aristocrats."

▶ On life: "The second half of one's life should surely be one's own, after one has more or less given away the first half, for a pound of imitation tea . . . All truthand real living is the only truth—has in it the elements of battle and repudiation. Nothing is wholesale . . . If only one could have two lives: the first, in which to make one's mistakes, which seem as if they had to be made; and the second in which to profit by them."

#### Author Unstoned

CONTEMPORARIES (513 pp.) - Alfred Kazin—Atlantic-Little, Brown (\$7.50).
A SAD HEART AT THE SUPERMARKET (211 pp.)—Randall Jarrell—Atheneum (\$4.50).

Regret is the modish literary emotion this spring; rue is back in fashion; hope's hemline has been let down to fit the century's middle age. So it seems, at any rate, on the evidence of two collections of criticism published this week.

It is the U.S. cult and culture of the consumer that saddens Poet-Professor Jarrell, and in several speeches to academic audiences (the book is a sheaf of speeches and book introductions-the sort of collection that writers publish when they haven't written anything), he makes most of the familiar complaints. The intellectual is homeless; the poet is campusbound; today's grammar-school education is flaccid; the American is merely a welltrained product buyer who knows, when in Weimar, "how to buy a Weimaraner, Jarrell's lectern jokes are rather good ("People who live in a Golden Age usually go around complaining how yellow everything looks"), but his lamentations over the mass culture seem conventional and perfunctory, the kind of thing one serves up so that undergraduates can practice their wry smiles.

But Jarrell writing about writers is another matter; his virtues are exactly those that Alfred Kazin lacks. Jarrell understands that what is serious need not be solemn. The scales of justice are part of his equipment, of course, but they are a lighter model than the vast, slow-swinging mechanism that burdens Kazin, After following Jarrell's ardent and scholarly puffs for the short stories of Kipling or the poems of Eleanor Taylor, the reader feels that life will not be supportable without these stories or these poems. Kazin's approval of a writer, however well thought out, inspires the sort of emotion that one feels on hearing that the World Bank is doing an excellent job.

Kazin's solemnity may be the result of his status in what is usually a two-level hierarchy of book reviewer (bottom) and book critic (top), Kazin is in the middle looking wistfully upward. He charges that book reviewing is wretchedly done in the U.S. and deplores "the professional philistines" of the daily press. He complains of the New York Times's Orville Prescott for instance, that it is no longer possible to tell what book Prescott is reviewing.

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since all his reviews sound as if he had written the books himself. The trouble with Kazin, who writes for the weekly and monthly press, is that although his judgments are consistently shrewd and sound, his pieces read as if the books they discuss had been written by Immanuel Kant.

Readers compliment him on articles but seldom argue with him, Kadin admits, solemnly regretting the middle-brow docility of his congregation. In the course of letting some of the air out of Drama maxim he himself would do well to follow. The course of th

#### The View from Afar

As It Is on Earth [111 pp.]—Jules Romains—Macmillan (\$4).

In the 27 novels that comprise Jules Romains More of Good Wild, Charles wander across the face of history, vaguely searching for their meaning. When the final volume was published, it was clear that for all his effort, despite brilliant vignettes and telling insights, Romains and achieved only a grandeur of detail, a vivid antonical drawing of French saids to be a code-like summary. Romains alone he a code-like summary. Romains abandons the study of history closes and attempts a view from fate.

Posing as "an alien curiosity" from outer space. Romains reports on the earth as it might appear to a canny Martian. Romains's Martian observes everything with an innocent eye. Earth's landscape is scarred by "agglomerations" and "filaments" called cities and roads: its inhabitants "walk about in flexible, artificial envelopes called clothing." But soon he is dealing with the more interesting question of earth's society, "Morality, he writes, "seems to be a product-and a precarious one-of civilized life, and corresponds to no profound needs within the individual"; as for religion, its "prayers, rites and ceremonies suffice in the eyes of many, particularly women, to excuse other aspects of behavior."

Man's accomplishments, he finds, suffer from their very perfection; in fact, man's basic fault seems to be his inability to leave well enough alone. Artists "seek novelty by gradually turning away from perfection." Art, music, literature and architecture are diminished by "introducing numerous elements which he concern for perfection had either eliminated or condemned during the course of time." Condemned during the course science's prestige by dissimulating the meaninglessness of its task behind an incomprehensible jargon."

Systematically. Romains's extraterrestrial observer examines each of man's achievements and judges each a sad reminder of its better past. But inescapably, a question arises: How can this Martian be so filled with nostalgia for a world he never knew? It is then that the mask



Jules Romains And yet so near.

falls away—it is not a book of discovery, but a book of reminiscence. Romains, an old man's book, and in the end, he offers a warning drawn from the only lesson Men of Good Will taught; there is one art man has never perfected, and that is the art of getting along with other men. Unless he masters it. Romains concludes, his very genius will ead him to catastrophe.

#### **Eddies of Thought**

THE MARQUISE WENT OUT AT Five (311 pp.)—Claude Mauriac—Braziller (\$4.95).

Quick color in the muddled crowd: a pretty girl in tight blue pants runs at top speed through the Paris square and disappears. Her passage stirs eddies of emotion. For a traffic policeman boredom dissipates briefly; he lusts sharply and happily. A woman sneers contemptuously: obviously the girl is a slut, because quite apparently she is wearing no brassière. A plainclothes detective on a stake-out forgets his ambush to gawk; an aging homosexual glances at the girl in envy; a bookstore owner obsessed with the past history of this quarter of Paris barely sees the girl as she passes before his eyes. And a novelist named Carnéjoux, watching the square from his balcony, is excited: first, because he is as lustful as the detective and the traffic cop, and second, because he knows that the beautiful, bouncing runner will make a fine incident in the avantgarde novel he intends to write about an hour's jumble of thoughts in the Carrefour de Buci.

Caméjoux is the alter ego of Novelist Claude Mauriac, son of François Mauriac. Claude Mauriac, son of François Mauriac, Voung Mauriac is perhaps the most appealing and most readily understandable (if not the most profound) of the French (group variously called the Auti-Novelists, the New Realists or merely the New Novelists, These tags are not very illuminating, and none could be satisfactory, because the writings of Mauriac, Michel

# MEMO

From: R. E. Johnson, President To: All Rock Island personnel



# Subject: Improved services in 1962 and the future through damage-free shipments

At the beginning of 1962, President R. E. Johnson issued a special directive to all Rock Island railroad personnel relative to the damage-free handling of freight.

Excerpts from that memorandum are reproduced here in the belief shippers will find it of interest, for it demonstrates that the Rock Island is making a conscientious effort to provide ever-improving service.

enort to provide ever improving service. In citing improved service measures already initiated, Mr. Johnson listed electronically controlled yards, special-device cars, new types of dunnage, improved freight stations, new types of shock-absorbing devices, faster freight train schedules, new piggyback and container devices, and new approaches to competitive rate making.

"Now," he writes, "we should center our attention on an additional, and vital, ingredient: Damage-Free Handling. I'm asking all of you for special effort in 1962 and succeeding years."

Emphasizing that safe handling is a cooperative effort, Mr. Johnson listed the following:

Local switching crews save freight from injury by using the "soft touch" in picking up, setting out, and spotting cars.

Road crews help by their effort to prevent excessive slack action and care in picking up and setting out cars. Yard clerks help by calling attention to unusually fragile or valuable loads and other types of shipments needing special care.

Car inspectors help by making sure that empties are fit for their loads and open top loads are securely anchored.

Maintenance-of-way forces help by their care in correcting faulty switches, serious track defects and other conditions that might lead to derailment and damage.

Yardmasters help by preventing the switching of excessively long cuts of cars or any other practice that causes undue slack action, hard impact and freight damage.

Freight house personnel help by their care in trucking, stowing and bracing freight.

Freight clerks help by their care in routing shipments accurately to prevent unnecessary hauling, interchanging and switching.

Freight agents and representatives help by helping shippers improve their loading methods.

"It's clear," Mr. Johnson concludes, "that this must be a team effort. Every Rock Islander's help is needed to insure the best possible service to our customers."



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TIME SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE 540 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, III. Butor, Claude Simon, Alain Robbe-Grillet and Nathalie Sarraute do not much resemble one another; the authors are a movement only in that each rejects the conventional psychological novel.

Mauriac's technique uses only thoughts and dialogue; there is no narrative and no plot. But he is easy on his readers; his interior monologues are phrased mostly in complete sentences, and although he shifts characters from paragraph to paragraph, there is usually some indication of who is doing the thinking.

There is probably a limit to how much can be said with Mauriac's method, but fortunately the author, unlike most avantgardists, feels no compulsion to be deep. His slight, amusing novel. The Dinner Party, merely proved slyly that the hot (Carnejoux again) and most of his guests were intricately and sexually involved with were intricately and sexually involved with even less, and is equally charming. It selfect is that of sitting in the sun at an



CLAUDE MAURIAC A man musing in the sun.

outdoor café, slightly muzzy from wine, and imagining idly what is going on in the heads of the passers-by.

The novel's title, as Mauriac explains in the foreword, derives from a remark in the foreword, derives from a remark by Poet Paul Valery, who said he had never written a novel because he could not obear to set down the banal first words. "The Marquise went out at five." The book is to be taken as an answer to Valery's miplied charge that plain state-word fact is dull. "A pure exercise in writtenosity, you might say at first glance," says Mauriac, "Vet never gratutious. But how to exhaust the gifts of reality?"

Mauriac, who explains that he prefers illieral exactitude to literature because he has "partified I his writing! of the last traces of faction", certainly displays more than virtuosity. But how far can any among the conference of the contract of the contractive of the contractiv

#### TIME LISTINGS

#### CINEMA

Moon Pilot. Walt Disney has produced the first farce about the space race: a cosmedy of errors about a moonstruck astronut who wrecks the U.S. missile

The Horizontal Lieutenant, Jim Hutton and Paula Prentiss add up to 12 ft. 1/4 in. of fun in a tall story about 4,000 chuckleheaded U.S. servicemen locked in unequal struggle with a superior enemy: one sneaky Japanese soldier.

Bell' Antonio. A thoughtful but not profound discussion of impotence by Italy's Mauro Bolognini.

All Fall Down. Angela Lansbury is worth seeing in a picture worth fleeingshe plays a small-town hen who broods tenderly over her chicks (Warren Beatty, Brandon deWilde) till they can hardly breathe, clucks witlessly at them till they can scarcely hear themselves think, then henpecks them half to death for their own good.

Only Two Can Play, Peter Sellers plays a wan little Welsh librarian who decides he would rather peruse a blonde than

Viridiana, Made in Spain on Franco's money but banned in Spain by Franco's decree, this peculiar and powerful film by Luis Buñuel predicts in parable the next Spanish revolution and contains an orphic

orgy of Goyesque genius.

Sweet Bird of Youth. Tennessee Williams' Bird was an artistic turkey on Broadway, but as directed by Richard Brooks, it makes a noisy and sometimes brilliant peacock of a picture.

Through a Glass Darkly. Perhaps the best, certainly the ripest film ever made by Sweden's Ingmar Bergman

Last Year at Marienbad. A Gordian knot of cinema tied by two ingenious Frenchmen, Scenarist Alain Robbe-Grillet and Director Alain Resnais (Hiroshima, Mon Amour), which seems make every pint-pot intellectual feel like an Alexander.

The Night. The fashionable ailment of anxiety is skillfully anatomized by Italy's Michelangelo (L'Avventura) Antonioni. Lover Come Back. Animadversions on advertising, wittily written by Stanley Shapiro and blandly recited by Doris Day

#### TELEVISION

Wed., April 25

Howard K. Smith: News and Comment (ABC, 7:30-8 p.m.). Summary of the week's most important news items, with

David Brinkley's Journal (NBC, 10:30-11 p.m.). The newly opened Seattle World's Fair. Color.

Thurs., April 26

CBS Reports (CBS, 10-11 p.m.). Birth control is tonight's topic, with Margaret Sanger as special guest.

Fri., April 27 Bell Telephone Hour (NBC, 9:30-10:30 p.m.). Rhonda Fleming, Mischa Elman,

\* All times E.S.T. through April 28; E.D.T.

Anna Moffo, Nicolai Gedda, Earl Wrightson and Benny Goodman and his orchestra sing and make music. Color.

Sat., April 28

Saturday Night at the Movies (NBC, 9-11 p.m.). Marilyn Monroe, Betty Grable, Lauren Bacall, William Powell, David Wayne and Rory Calhoun in How to Marry a Millionaire (1953). Color.

Sun., April 29

Accent (CBS, 1-1:30 p.m.). French Film Director Jean Renoir, son of Pierre Auguste Renoir, discusses the life and works of his father.

Directions '62 (ABC, 3-3:30 p.m.). A report on two U.S. doctors who went to Liberia to inoculate natives against smallpox and yellow fever with new jet-spray

inoculator known as the "Peace Gun." Adlai Stevenson Reports (ABC, 3:30-4 p.m.). Guest is William C. Foster, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Dis-

armament Agency The Twentieth Century (CBS, 6-6:30 p.m.). Magazine Writer Dwight Macdonald, Critic Maxwell Geismar and Producer John Houseman discuss the art and literature of the '30s.

Walt Disney's Wonderful World of Color (NBC, 7:30 Treasure Island 7:30-8:30 p.m.). Part 1 of

60 Hours to the Moon (ABC, 7:30-8:30 p.m.). Astronaut John Glenn will talk to the nation about its future in space, all the way to the moon.

Mon., April 30

Golden Showcase (CBS, 8-9 p.m.). That TV evergreen, The Devil and Daniel Webster, pops up again with Edward G Robinson, Tim O'Connor and David Wayne.

Tues., May 1 The Garry Moore Show (CBS, 10-11 p.m.). Julie Andrews and Carol Burnett

are teamed up once again for their special brand of comedy.

## THEATER

#### On Broadway

A Thousand Clowns, by Herb Gardner. The freshest, funniest comedy of the season. As the chief nonconformist in a superb cast of oddballs, Jason Robards Jr. here emerges as the new clown prince of Broadway.

The Night of the Iguana, by Tennessee Williams. Four desperate people at rope's end find the strength to live beyond despair and accept their tortuous lot. Winner of the New York Drama Critics Circle Award as best play of the year.

Ross, by Terence Rattigan. An absorbing intellectual puzzler fashioned around the tantalizingly oblique personality of T.E.

Lawrence. John Mills captures the tor-ment, if not the triumph, of the hero. A Man for All Seasons, by Robert Bolt. This lofty, probing, and eloquent examination of the conflict between individual conscience and public duty is irradiated by Paul Scofield's memorable playing of Sir Thomas More. Voted best foreign play of the year by the New York Drama

Critics Circle. Gideon, by Paddy Chayefsky, makes the relationship between God and man

### Can't Hear the Music for the Drum

Julian P. Van Winkle Old Fitzgerald Distillery



Allan Trout of Frankfort tells about the critic of a small Kentucky town band who complained to its bass drummer-You don't make very good

"No," replied the drummer, "but I drown out a lot of bad!

A cover-up can be mighty useful when there's little there to start with. Ketchup bottles, I've noticed, are most frequently emptied on the tables of the sorriest cooks.

And as a distiller of 69 years standing, I often wonder if the man who spikes his glass with all manner of foreign condiment, does so for added flavor, or to drown out the off-key taste of "sour-note" whiskey.

If, when you hold a glass, sociability is your sole desire, almost anything that's pourable may do. But if you're a man who really likes the taste of bourbon. you'll want its rich clear flavor to come through with a minimum of drum accompaniment.

You'll find OLD FITZGERALD marries comfortably with the simplest of mixers. I personally like it best with ice and our pure Kentucky limestone water from which it takes its birth.

Thus taken, you add to the sociability of a friendly glass shared with others, the pure enjoyment of the drink itself.

That is why we bottle OLD FITZGERALD only at mellow 100 proof, and always under the green Government stamp. As such, OLD FITZGERALD is today Kentucky's One and Only Premium Bourbon solely and exclusively Bottled in Bond.

We invite you to join an inner circle of the Bourbon Elite who have discovered our One and Only, and find it pleasant to share, in moderation, with associates and friends.

Kentucky Straight Bourbon Always Bottled-in-Bond Mellow 100 Proof

and Rock Hudson.



# "Take a Letter . . ." (On Credit) Secretarial services, car rental agencies, hotels, motels and

restaurants have you down as a responsible fellow . . . responsible, that is, for credit. Show your Air Travel Card. They'll bill you direct . . . no extra charges. World-wide recognition.

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VACATION
IN EUROPE
WITH YOUR
WHOLE FAMILY
IN YOUR

OWN VILLA FOR A TOTAL COST OF \$995

For full particulars regarding the rental of available properties write to TRANS-WORLD VILLAS, Room 23-49, TIME and LIFE Building, Rockefeller Center, New York 20.

## Shrinks Hemorrhoids New Way Without Surgery Stops Itch – Relieves Pain

For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain — without surgery.

ability to shrink nemorthoids and to relieve pain - without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all - results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne®)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in suppository or ointment form under the name Preparation H®. Ask for it at all drug more humorous than awesome, but Fredric March as God and Douglas Campbell as Gideon strike sparks of sublimity. A Shot in the Dark, adapted from a

Paris hit, is a sex-cum-murder mystery in which Julie Harris raises laughs and eyebrows.

How to Succeed in Business Without

Really Trying follows Robert Morse's beguilefully self-appreciative rush to the corporate summit. This accoladen musical was voted best of the year by the New York Drama Critics Circle.

#### Off Broadway

Oh Dad, Poor Dad, Mama's Hung You in the Closet and I'm Feelin' So Sad, by Arthur Kopit. A surrealistic foray into the no man's land of Momism. Barbara Harris is the sexiest sprout since Lolita.

#### BOOKS

#### Best Reading

Ship of Fools, by Katherine Anne Porter. A German passenger ship bound from Vera Cruz to Bremerhaven in 1931 becomes a moving and despairing allegory of the human condition.

George, by Emlyn Williams. In this autobiography of his first 21 years, the celebrated actor-playwright writes well and warmly of his poverty-stricken Welsh beginnings and his near disasters as a

and warmly of ins poverty-stricken weistbeginnings and his near disasters as a scholarship boy at Oxford.

Scott Fitzgerald, by Andrew Turnbull.

A sensitive biography of the writer who epitomized the jazz age and its Lost Generation, poured himself down the drain

eration, poured himself down the drain with the dregs of martinis, and is now riding a wave of posthumous popularity. A Long and Happy Life, by Reynolds Price. The story of a Carolina country

girl's love for a young man who often seems to love motorcycles more makes a wise and tender first novel. Pigeon Feathers and Other Stories, by John Undike, Literary exercises by Amer-

John Updike. Literary exercises by America's most prestigious young writer, author of *Poorhouse Fair* and *Rabbit*, *Run*. The Rothschilds, by Frederic Morton.

A dynastic biography of the family that knew so well How to Succeed in Business that they rose from the ghetto to an eminence from which they could tell Queen Victoria to get off their flower beds.

#### Best Sellers FICTION

- 1. Franny and Zooey, Salinger (1, last
  - week)
    The Bull from the Sea, Renault (4)
    The Fox in the Attic, Hughes (3)
- Devil Water, Seton (5)

  The Agony and the Ecstasy, Stone (2)
- The Agony and the Ecstasy, Stone (2)
   Ship of Fools, Porter
   A Prologue to Love, Caldwell (6)
- 8. Chairman of the Bored, Streeter (7) 9. Captain Newman, M.D., Rosten (9) 10. Daughter of Silence, West

#### NONFICTION

- My Life in Court, Nizer (1)
   Calories Don't Count, Taller (2)
- 3. The Rothschilds, Morton (4)
  4. The Guns of August, Tuchman (3)
  5. Six Crises. Nixon (10)
- Six Crises, Nixon (10)
   The Making of the President 1960, White (5)
- 7. Scott Fitzgerald, Turnbull (8) 8. CIA: The Inside Story, Tully (7) 9. In the Clearing, Frost
- In the Clearing, Frost
   The Last Plantagenets, Costain (6)



## Inflight Motion Pictures, Inc. needed...a reliable 16mm projector for TWA, that would run without any operator at all

They got it, using Kodak Pageant 16mm projector components.

The projector had to be so automatic and so completely reliable that, with the flick of a switch in a TWA

You can imagine how utterly dependable that projector has to be. TWA SuperJets have them, showing first-run movies in flight.

Using Kodak Pageant 16mm projector components, Inflight Motion Pictures, Inc., worked with Reevesound Company, Inc., to design this motionpicture system. Except for the "on-off"

The Kodak Pageant components used in this system are the same as and business audio-visual training and sales programs everywhere. The reason is simple: Kodak Pageant projectors embarrassment to the operator nor



If you need that kind of movie projector, ask your Kodak A-V dealer to demonstrate the new Kodak Pageant 16mm sound projector, AV-126-TR, shown on the left. Or write for specification Bulletin V3-65.

KODAK PAGEANT Projector > EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, Dept. 8-V, Rochester 4, N. Y.

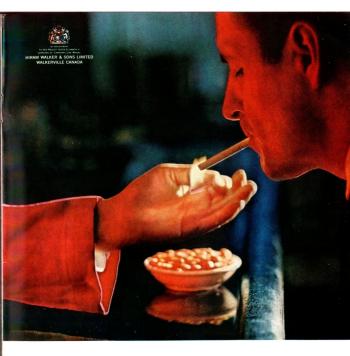
# "Hey Culligan Man, you catch rain water?"



We cannot tell a lie. No. But Culligan water is like rain water because we do the same thing nature does. We take out the dissolved rock. How? Real easy. One of our units is hooked up to your incoming water pipe. Then your bath, laundry and kitchen water is rain-soft and filtered. All the time, automatically. So tell your Mama to say Hey Culligan Man. You'll catch a kiss. From both of us.

Culligan...seen most often where there's water to soften

the United States, Canada, Latin America, Europe and Asia - Home Office: Northbrook, Illinois - Franchises available.



# Things the bartender does while you're making up your mind



Lights your cigarette. Quickly checks availability of peanuts.

Wonders if you're a man who'll order a cocktail or a highball. Studies your firm chin-line. Pegs you as a man of action.

★ Decides you will call for the imported whisky that's the lightest in the world.

Looks at your suit. From the cut of your lapel, figures you for a broker.

\* Tells himself you're the type that stays with your favorite brand all evening long.
Gets set to discuss a burning but not inflammatory issue.

\* Surmises you'll ask for the whisky famous for having the world's most distinctive flavor. Watches your eyes examine bottles on back bar. Sees eyes light up.

\* Hears your voice ring out as you firmly order "The Best In The House."

Already pouring from the only bottle that fits description, Canadian Club.

CAMADIAN CLUB IS 6 YEARS OLD, 86.8 PROOF, BLENDED AND BOTTLED IN CAMADA, IMPORTED BY HIRAM WALKER IMPORTERS, INC., DETROIT, MICH.

